HIT BY HILL.

THE GEORGIA SENATOR'S THRUSTS.

He Pays His Respects to the Honorable Z. Chandler —The Latter Squirms—The Military Bill Sent to Mr. Hayes—A Rumor that He Will Now Veto it.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Mr. Eaton introduced, by request, a bill relating to the telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. Beck, of the committee on appropriations, said the bill was substantially the same as that agreed to by the committee of conference at their former session, with a few exceptions.

Mr. Edmunds inquired whether what is called the political legislation is the same as that proposed last year, or did it differ by enlargement or diminution.

Mr. Beck replied, he was not prepared to answer, as he had not compared the two propositions.

A message was received from the house, announcing that the speaker had signed the enrolled bill to prohibit military interference at elections, and returning the bill for the signature of the president, pro tem. He having signed the same, it will now be taken to the president.

The senate proceeded to act on the amendments to the pending bill, and agreed to those restoring the compensation of senators, officers, clerks and other employees which the house had reduced.

Mr. Beck moved that the reading bill be dispensed with in order to afford Mr. Hill (Georgia) an opportunity to address the senate, as he intends to leave the city and may not return before the end of the present session.

Mr. Hill proceeded to speak with reference to that part of the bill proposing new legislation with regard to supervisors of elections, etc. He asked why the discussion had been thrust on the country, the legislation proposed being very simple, nothing but the repeal of some laws enacted during and since the late war. He had watched the discussion in order to arrive at the motive which prompted it, and was now satisfied that a party in this country had entered upon a well or rather ill-considered, but determined purpose of reopening the sectional agitation which so long disturbed the people with a view to consolidate one section of the country against the other, for the benefit of a party without reference to public good. He then referred to the recent speech of Mr. Conkling as being in that direction, and alluded to Mr. Edmunds in a speech of yesterday as taking the position that the little bill prohibiting military interference at elections would have the effect to change and modify all laws to which the senator from Vermont alluded. The senator must have known that the bill would not affect in any degree legislation previous to 1863. If the majority in congress declare from this time forward that the army and navy shall not interfere with elections, they but re-enact what custom, practice and law were before the act of '65. The speech of the senator from Vermont ought to be studied by all as it showed the great questions of difference between the two great parties now struggling for the mastery, and the assumption that there could be no protection to the country save by the military arm. If this should unfortunately ever be believed by the country the republic would be at an end. Mr. Hill then alluded to persons who had so figured in the south and gone north to deliver lectures on the subject of southern wrongs and outrages, their statements being grossly exaggerated, and referred to those who instigated the movement of negroes to Kansas, and said the south had been magnified in a hundred different shapes and forms for the purpose of antagonizing the north and to secure the republicans possession of power. He spoke of the president attempts to induce the president to veto the bill prohibiting military interference at the polls. He never believed the president would veto the bill. He did not believe the president would lend himself to any such a scheme. The president signalized his administration by removing the troops from the south and therefore he did not believe that the president would be guilty of vetoing this bill. He believed he would rise above the clamor of those who were seeking sectional agitation. The republicans resort to a veto, because they put the military force to control the elections in order to keep themselves in power. Mr. Hill claimed that the tremendous contest now, before the country, had its origin and meaning in the purpose of the republicans to obtain absolute control of the states by force, in order to perpetuate their power whether the people are willing or not, and as a furtherance of their purpose almost every republican speaker had been seeking to impress the country with the idea that the great danger to come was from what they call a combinate congress. Mr. Hill continued at some length in defense to the south and its representatives, and referred to his own action during the events connected with the first movements toward secession. He spoke of Virginia's proclamation for a peace conference and how he hoped for its success. Seven states had then gone out, and therefore could not participate in such a convention and they watched every movement with interest. Those very men who make charges of infidelity against the southern people went to Washington to defeat the purposes of Virginia. In proof of this he read the following letter: "Washington, February 14, 1861.—My Dear Governor: Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed to you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts, and New York, to send delegates to the peace or compromise congress. They admit that we were right and they were wrong; that no republican force should have sent delegates, but they are here and cannot get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island are coming in, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us for God's sake to come to their rescue and save the republican party from rupture. I hope they will send stiff-backed men or none. The whole thing was got up against my judgment, and will end in thin smoke. I agree, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates. Truly your friend,

(Signed) Z. CHANDLER.

"To His Excellency Austin Blair."

To this letter a postscript was added saying that the fight would be awful, but without a little blood-letting the union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush." Southern representatives must be trusted. The south tried to avert war, while the north tried to bring it on. He (Mr. Hill) knew the republicans claimed to have saved the union, but if there had been no republican party the union would not have been in peril. There would have been no secession, no returning boards and electoral commission.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hill's speech Mr. Chandler explained the circumstances under which the letter was written and spoke of scenes and incidents which took place previous to the rebellion, and concluded by saying: "You are to-day, as you were then, determined to either rule or ruin this government, and you cannot do it."

THE HOUSE.

A bill was reported relating to widows of pensions of the war of 1812, (so as to give pensions to women who are second time widows). Opposition was made to the bill, as it was an entire change of the pension laws, and on motion of Mr. Garfield it was referred to the pension committee.

The bill prohibiting the presence of military at places of election, was signed by the speaker.

The house resumed the consideration of the Warner silver bill. Several bills were introduced and referred, including one for the appointment of the Mississippi river commission, and one for the reduction and reorganization of the army. The house, at 4:25 adjourned.

Representative White (North Carolina) to-day reintroduced, for reference to the committee on military affairs, the Burnside bill of last session providing for a reduction and reorganization of the United States army, and making rules for its government and regulation.

The bill to prohibit military interference at elections was sent to the executive mansion this evening for approval or disapproval of the president.

There are good reasons for stating that the president has changed his views regarding the bill relating to the use of military at the polls, and the probability is now strong that he will return it with another veto message.

The house committee on public lands today heard Representative Herbert, of Alabama, in advocacy of the bill introduced by him on the 5th providing that all public lands of the United States in the timber regions of the states of Alabama, Louisiana and Minnesota, which had been subject to entry for as much as twenty years prior to the passage of this act except such as may have been heretofore reserved for government purposes, shall be hereafter subject to entry in any quantity desired by the purchaser upon payment of the price required. The measure was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Steele (North Carolina), Washburn (Minnesota), Williams (Alabama), for consideration and report.

The house committee on levees and improvement of the Mississippi river, held a meeting to-day. The measures under consideration were those that were introduced on the 5th by Mr. Gibson, of Louisiana, creating a commission to consist of five members to be known as "the Mississippi river improvement commission." The third section of the bill requiring the commission to report in full to congress, the amount of land that could be reclaimed by the construction of the works, as they may deem necessary that would permanently prevent the overflow of such land as is now subject thereto along the route of said river, caused objection, and the question arose as to the objects of this and all other measures before the committee which propose the improvement of the river and the reclamation of the alluvial lands as coequal objects to be attained. The republican members of the committee asserted their opposition to the consideration of any provision except that which may refer directly to the subject of improving the navigation of the river. They contended that a reclamation of the alluvial lands was a matter not only impolitic but improper to be considered by congress. In view of this diversity of opinion the leading democratic members of the committee will endeavor to frame the bill which will tend to harmonize and meet the approval of the entire committee. Mr. Gibson introduced in the house previous to tis adjournment yesterday, a very materially modified proposition, which will be printed and referred to the committee for action.

THE FLAME.

Destructive Work of the Fires Last Night.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—A fire in the warehouse of Caruthers & Co., in east St. Louis, this evening destroyed that building and its contents and also the warehouse of Yocum & Co., and the old passenger depot of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad company. The building contained about 500 barrels of flour belonging to Kehlor Bros. and the Empire mill company of this city and a large amount of general produce, buggies and carriages and wagon material. There were also burned about a dozen empty cars on the track of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and some twenty-five cars loaded with hay and agricultural implements and thirty cars of coal. The value of the property in Caruther's & Co's. warehouses was between $40,000 and $50,000 dollars and the total loss will reach nearly $100,000 dollars. A large amount of the property was in transit and was insured. Seven box-cars belonging to the Chicago and Alton railroad was burned. All the buildings burned belonged to the O. & M. railroad, and were uninsured. It is now ascertained that but seven cars of coal were burned, instead of thirty. The total loss is about $80,000.

CHICAGO, May 10.—This evening a fire broke out on the corner of Union and Twenty-second streets, in Palmer & Fuller's lumber-yard and dry-house, which burned fiercely till 8 o'clock, and although then under control it will probably burn the greater part of the night. The dry-house is completely destroyed, together with six million shingles and four million feet of lumber. The proprietors gave the loss at $150,000, but, as the estimate is based on the falling price of material, it is probable that a more accurate estimate would be $100,000. The total amount of insurance is about $43,000, of which amount the Virginia, of Richmond, loses $25,000. Several cottages and houses adjoining were also burned. Loss $5,000 to $10,000.

On the Tight Rope.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10—At Columbus, Indiana, today, as Baldwin and Victor, the tight rope performers, were giving an exhibition, the rope which stretched from the court house to the hotel, opposite, broke loose from the hotel precipitating both men to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. Victor was seriously injured. He had one arm and leg broken, and his head badly bruised. Baldwin's injuries are not dangerous.

Yakoob Has Not Accepted.

LONDON, May 10.—A dispatch from Lahore published in this morning's edition of the Standard, announcing that Yakoob Khan, ameer of Afghanistan, had accepted all of the British proposals, is certainly premature and probably entirely wrong. A dispatch of this date from Simla to Reuter's says the visits exchanged between General Brown, Major Cavagnari and Yakoob Khan have been thus far entirely ceremonial, and preliminary to negotiation.

Spanish Matters.

MADRID, May 10.—The newspapers here state that nine senators from Cuba do not possess qualifications required by the constitution. The minister of the colonies will investigate the matter.

A mail train running between Madrid and Cadiz has been thrown off the track, and the van containing the mails for Cuba was smashed. Six persons were killed and several injured.

The Richmond Forger.

RICHMOND, May 10.—Chief-of-Police Kenney, of Milwaukee, arrived here last night, and having identified the man arrested here a few days ago as Alex. Cohen, charged with numerous forgeries in Milwaukee, left this morning with his prisoner en route for home.

The Chinese Legation.

LONDON, May 10.—The Chinese legation will be permanently established in Madrid. The new Chinese consul to Havana, will go to Madrid before proceeding to Cuba, in order to come to an understanding with Spain on the coolie question.

In Roumelia.

VIENNA, May 10.—The Freemdenblott says the czar's proclamation has produced a depressing effect on the East Roumelians, but it is believed that his warnings will be heeded, and at least for the present, tranquility will be undisturbed.

Infected with Yellow Fever.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 10.—The result of the surgeons' investigation of the United States steamship Plymouth is that she is undoubtedly infected with yellow fever germ and will continue so till rebuilt.

The Longshoremen.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The longshoremen's strike continues, and is causing a serious delay in the sailing of European steamers.

ROME'S REQUIEM.

FOR THE DEAD OF THE LOST CAUSE.

An Impressive Celebration of Memorial Day in the Mountains—The Appearance of "Burke's Brigade"—A Masterly Speech by Governor Colquitt, Etc.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROME, May 10.—That this is the most hospitable little city in Georgia has long gone without the saying, and she has been doing herself proud for the past thirty-six hours. On yesterday evening the Gate City Guards, under command of Captain Burke, reached here on a special train for the purpose of taking part in the laying of the corner-stone of the confederate monument. The Guards were met at the depot by the Rome Light Guards, and were escorted to the wharf of the steamboat company, where the handsome steamer Magnolia, equipped in holiday trim for an excursion, was waiting for them. A number of fair ladies greeted the Guards as they boarded the steamer, and the Rome cornet band struck up a lively air as the boat floated out into the Coosa. The boat went swiftly down the river for twenty miles and then returned, reaching the city about 11 o'clock. A superb collation was served on the boat, and there was dancing, love-making, and all the essential incidentals of moonlight on the water. The Guards declared that never did they have such a "perfect time" before. Upon their return to the city they were taken care of for the night by the cordial boys in gray.

This morning Governor Colquitt, the orator of the day, arrived on a special train, accompanied by Messrs. E. P. Howell and H. W. Grady. A large delegation of citizens met them at the depot, and in the elegant carriage of Mr. H. H. Smith they were carried to the Rome hotel. Carriages were provided, and by the courtesy of Judge Underwood the party was taken over the city. At 11 o'clock the Gate City Guards, on a huge platform, surrounded by an immense crowd, gave the exhibit on drill. The boys never behaved better, and the movements and evolutions were executed in the most faultless manner. They won round after round of applause, and closed the exhibition with some reel firing with blank cartridges that electrified the crowd.

At 2 o'clock the procession formed for the march to Myrtle Hill cemetery, the most beautiful enclosure in the state of Georgia. The procession was headed by the Rome cornet band, followed by the governor in a carriage with Mayor Nevin, Judge Underwood and Colonel Shorter. The Ladies' memorial association in carriages followed. They in turn were escorted by the survivors of the war, headed by Colonel Robert Jones and Colonel J. R. Towers, two veteran commanders of two of Georgia's best regiments. The survivors were escorted by the Gate City Guards, with arms reversed, and they in turn by the Rome Light Guards.

The Masons brought up the rear of the procession which made an unusually handsome display. The marshal of the day was Colonel C. I. Graves with Messrs. Hamilton, Yancey, Dwinell, Hawkins, Howell, as aides. Mr. Dwinell rode the old white horse ridden by Captain Dick Zuber through the whole war.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

Arriving at the cemetery, the procession filed to the summit of the hill where the most elaborate arrangements for laying the corner-stone had been made. The Masons presided over the ceremony. In the corner-stone was deposited pictures of Governor Colquitt, General Lee, General Evans, Dr. Crumley, a Bible carried through the war by E. A. Shropshire, and many other articles of interest. The music of the occasion was furnished by a trained choir led by Dr. L. M. Hall and supported by an organist. The song was a "Memorial Hymn" of rare beauty and pathos composed by Dr. Hall, who by the way also set it to music.

After the laying of the corner-stone the vast crowd had covered the whole hill to where the stand was arranged for Governor Colquitt's address. On the stand was seated the governor, Mayor Nevin, Judge Underwood, General Evans, Colonel Alfred Shorter, Colonel Graves, Hamilton Yancey, and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Dr. Beattey and Miss Hargrove. As eloquent and touching a prayer was delivered by General Evans, after which Colonel Graves introduced Governor Colquitt to the crowd. It is doubtful if the governor ever had a better audience than was furnished him here. There were thousands of thoughtful, intelligent and patriotic people who thronged about the stand, beneath the shade of the trees. The speech was eminently worthy of the occasion and the audience. It was an earnest, statesmanlike review—the impassioned appeal of a patriot—an admirable tribute from a broad and catholic mind. It was listened to with rapt attention, and the thoughtful faces of the crowd showed that the governor was right in rising above the passionate declamation that is usual to such occasions, and that his audience appreciated this. The speech is one that should be published over the whole country, and feeling that no synopsis can do it justice, or even partial justice, we present it herewith entire. It should be read by every honest man in the country, north and south. It is an able, statesmanlike paper, and yet full of fire and patriotism.

Fellow-Citizens: It will not be long before every city in our beloved state will possess some such memorial as the one whose foundations you place to-day. The purpose which our people have in view in erecting these monuments is assuming a wider and deeper significance with every succeeding year. What, let me ask, is that purpose? Do we mean by a monument to the confederate dead an eternal reminder of revenges that are to come? Are we symbolizing a never-ending warfare against union? By the honors we pay—the eulogies we utter—the tears we shed—the unutterable anguish we express only in sighs over the graves of those we mourn—do we intend to perpetuate sectional strife and alienation? In all this vast assemblage, I dare believe, there is not one who represents Georgia's great heart who would declare that in any degree or in any sense that this was our purpose.

We think that already in the fourteen years that have passed, we have become calm and collected enough to hold just and sensible conversation with all Christendom about the causes and provocations which actuated us in this stupendous conflict which will for all time to come, be reckoned as among the most marked and wonderful in history.

We can say of the causes that provoked the collision that we of the south feel we are without blame. There stands in characters which cannot be obliterated the testimony of the court. Did we observe these terms? Did we maintain our faith? Let the accuser who denies it stand forth. Let him point to the solitary instance in which the south grieved of the conditions of the bargain, or in which it attempted to evade its burdens, or enlarge, unjustly, its advantages. Nay, more, we challenge all accusers to name the instance in which we were aggressors by pragmatical interference, dictation or denunciation in the case of other members of the union. We invite all seekers after truth to sift the history of our press, or our pulpit, or our political literature, to find, if they can, the proofs of our off nding. When were we in default? Was it on the illustrious day of the 8th of January, 1815? or were we laggards on the plains of Mexico? In truest loyalty to the best interest and highest honor of the government, when did the south, as a section, fail to maintain doctrines which gave the strongest support to the power of our union? In the dignity and sovereignty of each commonwealth in the union disparage the character of an American citizen? Did our almost solid support of a just revenue system which actually put our ports field and a fair chance for all the industries in our land, prove that we lusted after unrighteous gain? Did our almost unanimous opposition to imperial and ruinous prodigality of a system of internal improvements by the general government, indicate that our representatives and our people were improvident and reckless in regard to taxation? When was it that our most unbelievable defamers could ever have it to say that in the schedule of our exportable products we were not contributing our full share to the resources and prosperity of our world-wide commerce? We make no vainglorious boasts. We lay no claim to praise. The injustice and the wrong we have suffered make us more interested in the impartial judgment of posterity than in its praises. This most reasonable claim—the claim which neither the just nor the merciful will ever deny—we of the south have urged in all forms of argument and with unceasing remonstrance. These should never have been necessary. If traditions dear to our hearts and most honorable to us all were not enough, surely no obligations of a written constitution, enforced by all the sanctions of a Christian conscience, should have kept our brotherhood and civil relations intact. But at last the culmination of revolution was reached.

Patience must do its perfect work, and let us help her, my countrymen, all we can. Our fathers acted their part—performed their whole duty in the war of the revolution, and not a moment of those times that lifts its head to the sun in all this broad land, fails to do honor to their fidelity. We share the honor of their exalted patriotism reproduced in the doctrine they taught and the splendid defense they left behind them of the true principles of republicanism. We have redeemed to keep the faith, ourselves, and fire and blood have testified how highly we prized it. This testimony may for a while be disregarded, yea, derided. But be of good cheer; the spirit of truth and justice never abdicates. It may suffer eclipse, but the dark shadow as it passes off it leaves a brighter glory behind it from the very contrast. It is not possible that the descendants or those who took fire at a preamble and rushed into the most desperate war venture of the last thousand years, should really in their hearts denounce us for making a rally for our social and political existence, which we believed to be threatened. Let this be as it may, the impulse of self-preservation will surely survive the paroxysms of hate, and the most inspiring vengeance will pause ere it scuttle the ship that has us every one on board. Now is the time to repeat and endorse with all the power of our being the Thermopylæ watch-word of Mr. Seward: "It is impossible for this union to exist half slave and half free." Complicated as it is fashionable to describe our form of government, that complexity would puzzle the astutest tyranny if it sought to teach that constitutional rights and checks should stop short at a given state line. All freemen or all slave should be the "watch-word and reply."

Our feeling about the late war is just this: In justice to our motives we are forced to avow it. We felt that argument and remonstrance had failed to settle a great question, which we believed should have been settled in our favor. There was but one further result; this we tried, and the case went against us. We have accepted the consequences and stand ready to prove to all mankind that we are in earnest. But no true patriot or wise statesman will argue that these consequences are subjugation or dishonoring discriminations. If the fraternal hand is extended we grasp it: if it is placed behind the back and withheld, then it shall be our care to have an impartial world acknowledge that the blame does not rest with us.

Fellow-Citizens of Rome: This monument whose foundation we have placed among these eternal hills, will be to coming ages a testimonial of your patriotism and public spirit. Distinguished as this city is for the marvelous beauty of its environments, enthroned rather than seated in the midst of her proud eminence and crystal rivers, Rome has from her earliest history been marked for her intelligence and enterprise.

Always claiming among her sons a number of leading characters in all departments of life, it was to have been expected, when the hour of exigency came, that this city would be abreast with the foremost in the performance of every patriotic duty.

The expectation was more than realized.

At the call of the state three full companies from this county made a splendid contribution to the glorious 8th Georgia regiment, whose name and history make a monument of themselves. There, floating in the breeze, is the soiled and bullet-rent flag of that regiment, recalling in sublime silence, oh, so many great thoughts and tearful memories. To the 21st Georgia and to the 15th Georgia, she gave gallant companies, whose career was one of duty nobly performed, peril cheerfully faced, and death bravely met; and hundreds of sturdy soldiers are living here in quiet life who marched and fought with the army of Tennessee in all its dramatic campaigns.

I see around me some of the noble men who were witnesses and actors in many of the stirring events of that day. Some of them are maimed and are descending the path of life, halting and with slow and cautious tread. Not ashamed of the past, with quiet and modest demeanor, they are doing the best with what is left of them, to raise their country's drooping fortunes. Its honor they have ever stood by with unblanching face and undaunted heart. In the lives and character of these men, and such as these, throughout the south this mighty union states may find its surest resource in time of coming need. Men who have never broken a covenant may surely be trusted in making new ones, and such heroism and faith as were displayed in uplifting and upholding the "bonnie blue flag" may surely be trusted to bear aloft the "stars and stripes," now made the banner of their hearts.

Ladies of the Memorial Association—It was fit and proper that you who joined your fathers, husbands, brothers and sons in perfect accord on all questions relating to hostilities between the states, should take a leading part in the lasting commemoration of events arising out of the terrible time. It was becoming in you to assume the task of keeping alive the glorious memory of our fallen heroes. Who can keep such devoted watch over the hallowed sepulchre as woman? What human judgment, what human sensibility is equal to hers in passing upon all that is truly noble, brave and lovely? Something besides gratitude to those who laid down their lives for a common cause have moved you to raise upon this consecrated spot an imperishable memorial of the sad list of our dead. The tender sentiment of admiring love for those who willingly surrendered life itself for a sense of duty, has mingled its influence with that of gratitude. Through many discouragements you have persevered in your lofty purpose of seeing arise on his spot, henceforth forever sacred, the beautiful shaft that is in all time to come the record of the fame and fate of those who fell in battle. It shall be your monument—as well to the heroism of the women as to the valor of the soldiers. Its lofty column will attest that the same noble woman who nerved the soldier's arm, are tender with his memory—that the same sweet influence that inspired his heart in the shock of battle, hangs like a benediction and blessing about his grave. It has always been he pride and pleasure of the chivalrous southerner to do battle in any cause that is made sacred by your approval, and it would have made martyrdom sweet could those who died in the harness have looked upon this scene. If the smoke of the battle-field could have been swept away, and the sunlight rifting through the gloom have lit this tempting picture, this luminous day, with its fragrance and its reverence, in upon his fading sight, it would have carried peace to his heart and put a smile of happiness on his dying lips. It is glorious to fight for a land like this, but as this monument shall keep the memory of the heroes who sleep about it fresh in the minds of men, so may you in your daughters and grand-daughters perpetuate the purity and loyalty of Georgia women.

A RECEPTION BY THE GOVERNOR.

After the speaking the governor was visited at the hotel by a large number of old and new friends. He has few enemies, or none, in this section, and the people love to honor him. He was obliged to return to Atlanta this afternoon, and was accompanied to the train by a large crowd of citizens. He was apparently very much pleased with his visit, and the people here were certainly glad to see him. The Gate City Guards remain until to-morrow morning. They are being well cared for to-night.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., May 10.—As the train to Atlanta to-night passed this place, the brass band serenaded Governor Colquitt, who was on the train coming from Rome. He did not have time to respond, but had only time to shake hands with a few of his friends at this place on the platform of the cars.

Destructive Fire in Cedartown.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

KINGSTON, GA., May 10.—Last night at 12 o'clock a fire broke out at Cedartown and destroyed a large number of houses. It raged until daylight. There was no fire-engine or other apparatus for destroying the flames successfully, and the fire burnt up everything in reach. It originated in an old building, and it is not known what was the cause. The following is a list of the houses destroyed: Philpot & Dodd's, Miss Velvin, J. S. Stubbs & Co., R. T. Harrison & Co., J. A. Wynne & Bro. These were partially insured. Burbank & Jones, Dr. England, Dr. Thompson had no insurance. Richard Gammon, Robert Hutchinson, Bias, the barber; amount of insurance, if any, is not known. Huntington & Wright damaged by loss of doors, sash and window facing about $200. Total loss not known.

A Disastrious Accident.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

TORONTO, May 11.—Yesterday evening an excursion party, consisting of the directors and their friends, who had been inspecting the new works on the Credit Valley railway, while seated in a car on a siding at Carleton junction, waiting for the engine to take them to Toronto, were run into by a Grand Trunk engine traveling at the rate of 30 miles an hour. Both the engine and car were wrecked. Among those seriously injured were James Gooderhour, a merchant and miller of this city, who had one leg cut off and the other badly bruised. His recovery is doubtful. Ex-Mayor Morrison's spine was badly injured. P. D. Conger, coal merchant, sustained fractures of several ribs. John McNabb, a retired hardware merchant, had his spine hurt and side badly bruised. Sam Beatty, a railway agent, had a leg broken. Others in the car were more or less injured, but several escaped by jumping through the windows.

Watching Chilian Waters.

BERLIN, May 10.—The Official Gazette states that besides the corvette Hausa, which has been ordered by telegraph to sail from the coast of Brazil to Valparaiso, a German gun-boat has been ordered to start immediately and be permanently detailed in Chilian waters. As other maritime powers especially England, have important commercial shipping interest to protect, opportunity may be found for joint action in certain eventualities. From the position of affairs no guarantee can be given that Valparaiso will be safe from an attack of the hostile fleet, but it may be hoped that the belligerents will not violate the international law by bombarding an open seaport town unnecessarily.

ROME, May 10.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Signor Depretis, premier, in replying to a question announced that the Italian government had recommended to Chili and Bolivia recourse to international arbitration.

The Lucky Bishop.

HAVANA, May 10.—The archbishop of Santiago de Cuba has been elected senator from that province.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

A TALK WITH GENERAL GORDON.

Did the Southern Members Force upon Congress the Riders to the Appropriation Bills?—A Demand for Good Government From all Sections the Cause.

REPORTER—General, is it true, as charged by the republican speakers in congress, that the policy adopted by the democrats was at the dictation of the southern men at Washington?

GENERAL GORDON—No sir; it was not at the dictation of southern men. We had suffered from all the laws it is proposed to repeal; and especially were the statutes which made it possible for southern citizens to be tried for political offenses by a partisan political court and packed political juries, a constant menace to our liberties, as well as hostile every sentiment of our people. But we had under these laws recovered every southern state and nearly every southern district. We had recovered not because of these laws, but because our wrongs under carpet-bag rule were so gross and oppressive that neither the presence of the army at the polls, nor of federal supervisors and deputy marshals, could prevent the peaceful overthrow of those governments by the joint vote of whites and blacks. But while southern men felt the oppressions most keenly incident to the use of the army in South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida, especially they would not, I think, if left to themselves, have proposed the amendments either to the army bill or to the legislative and judicial bill now before the senate.

REPORTER—Well, General, if these amendments were right, why might they not have been proposed or dictated, if you please, by southern representatives as well as northern?

GENERAL GORDON—Certainly there is no good reason, except that republican leaders have so long misled the northern mind as to our purposes that it would be impossible to have the northern republican masses dispassionately consider any such measures, if dictated by the south. The truth is, that our northern democratic friends thought these amendments necessary to secure fair elections at the north as well as at the south, and of course we stood by them.

REPORTER—Am I to infer, then, that you think the democrats have made a mistake in attaching the amendments to the appropriation bills?

GENERAL G.—No, sir; no such thing. In no other way could the a tention of the country have been so effectually called to the necessity for legislation on these grave subjects. I only mean to say that the south did not dictate, and to show why the south ought not to dictate in such important legislation; why, sir, you will remember that a few years ago I proposed a plan for reforming the civil service in the revenue department. That plan contemplated that the appointments should all be made by a republican administration and was approved by every independent republican paper in the United States, and yet my action provoked the most bitter criticisms from republican leaders in the senate and the fact that it was presented by a rebel brigadier was evidently a prominent reason for opposition to it.

REPORTER—The most important question is what is to be done by the democrats?

GENERAL G.—I don't know what the party may decide upon. I think there is wisdom enough in the party to prevent any disaster to the public service. One thing is certain there is conservatism enough among southern representatives to relieve the government in some way when the time comes. The action of southern men when the electoral count was in progress, and again when it was proposed by the stalwart leaders in the republican senate to join the democrats in striking down the president after his inaugural was delivered and his cabinet chosen was the most crushing reply possible to the unwarranted charges of republican leaders against the south. The conduct of her representatives was then and will be now the overwhelming refutation of republican slanders and aspersions. Speaking does no good when passion possesses the public mind, but action will do good and will bring to those who have so wantonly and persistently misrepresented us the retribution of a powerful re-action in public sentiment at the north.

THE QUESTION OF SANITATION.

An Interview with Dr. Rauch, of the Mississippi Sanitary Council.

"The government seems to be averse to making an appropriation to the national board of health?" queried a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION yesterday, in conversation with Dr. Rauch, secretary of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley.

"Hope is not yet dead," was the decisive reply. "The fact that this appropriation is more necessary, more in accordance with the spirit of a humane and civilized nation than the heavy appropriations for internal improvements is evident to every one. Many of these internal appropriations are of doubtful utility, though all are intended to promote the material interests of the people. Why not make an appropriation, the object of which shall be to promote the public health, since the terrible lesson of last year fully demonstrated that the epidemic swept all business interests before it, independent of the wide-spread suffering which it entailed? We trust that these sentiments will yet prevail in congress. In fact, the majority of the people are strongly in favor of this appropriation; and for once legislation lays behind public sentiment. But there is hope that we may get it yet.

"How will this recent refusal of an appropriation to the national board of health affect the plans of the sanitary council?"

"Why, it sets us right to work, although in a crippled condition. Of course we had hoped for this appropriation to the national board earnestly and anxiously. Working, as we do, in a sort of a voluntary conjunction with that board, we had anticipated that we might be greatly benefitted by the appropriation. There is a peculiar propriety in the establishment of a national board of health, as epidemics are no respectors of corporate or state limits; and to prevent the same a connecting link of authority is necessary over the entire country, especially since our means of communication are so general and rapid. But one of the primal objects in the organization of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley was that sanitary measures might be taken in the valley and movements made to prevent the recurrence of the fever, even in case of the failure of the government to vest the necessary power in the board of health. You see that the contingency against which our organization was to provide seems for the present, at least, to have come."

"You are not brought to a standstill then by this recent action of congress?"

"By no means. The propositions adopted by the sanitary council here this week are not mere words. Each member of the council returns to the state he represents pledged to use constant and strenuous endeavors to cause those propositions to be put into immediate effect. We shall first devote our attention to the sanitary condition of the towns and cities of our entire great region. The Mississippi valley must be cleaned up. A circular will be immediately issued and sent to the proper authorities of each city and town containing instructions as to the best means of acquiring a good sanitary condition, and requesting that those instructions be rigidly complied with. A report of our proceedings here in Atlanta and in Memphis containing as they do, valuable information and suggestions, will also be published and widely distributed. In short, every possible step will be immediately taken to encourage the accomplishment of the great object for which we are laboring."

"You mean that these measures will be taken when congress makes the appropriation?" doubtfully asked the reporter, seeking to connect the magnitude of the measure with some palpable financial resource.

"No, I mean without the appropriation," emphatically replied the doctor. "You perhaps do not understand fully the nature of our organization. In the strictest sense of the word, we are probably only a deliberative body, vested with no power, as a body, to enact laws or to enforce their observance, nor receiving appropriations from any department of the national government. Yet, a voluntary organization, we represent state, as well as local boards of health of Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and of other states along the Mississippi river. You have, doubtless, observed that the majority of the members of the council are officers, principally presidents of state boards of health. Now, we have met here in Atlanta as the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley, and in that capacity we have drafted and adopted a series of sanitary propositions, as one organization; we have also pledged ourselves henceforth to comply strictly and uniformly, as far as the existing laws of the state in which we reside permit, with those propositions. This is the sum total of the work of the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley. What we have done is all, as an organization, we can do. It is easy to see, however, how, as individuals, we can put into effect what, as an organization, we have put into theory; and how uniformity of action will be secured in the furtherance of our work. As you know, the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley is now adjourned. In a few days its members will be dispersed throughout the various states of the Mississippi valley resuming again their duties as officers of state boards of health. Now couple together the facts that in our council is represented the states of the entire Missisippi valley, that notwithstanding those representatives have pledged themselves to enforce, as far as lies in their power, certain sanitary measures, and that, as officers of state boards of health, they are invested with a power that almost insures such enforcement, and you will readily see what a power for sanitary action our council is, how uniform will be its workings and how beneficial its results. We have deliberated, as the sanitary council of the Mississippi valley; but, as members of local and state boards of health throughout that valley, we shall put the results of those deliberations into effect."

"Your appropriations will then come from state and municipal governments," persisted the reporter with a sort of morbid longing to get at the bottom of the appropriation business.

"Yes, we have agreed to be unremitting in petitions to legislatures and councils until the sanitary condition of every village on the Mississippi river is above reproach. There need be no fear that our appeals will be in vain. The experience of last summer has put the people of those states into hearty sympathy with our work, and every sacrifice will be made to attain the results at which we aim. Present resources will enable us to take the preliminary steps, and means will be provided for the completion of the work. But yesterday the encouraging news reached me that Illinois, my own state, had appropriated $5,000 for her board of health. The experience of the Illinois state board of health last year, owing to a want of concert of action of the sanitary authorities of the different states and localities, and the difficulty of obtaining reliable information, suggested the necessity of the organization of the council. The fact that within five years the valley of the Mississippi has suffered from three epidemics, one resembling cholera, and two of yellow fever with all its coincident horrors, shows not alone the propriety, but the necessity of special attention being paid by the inhabitants to the prevention of a recurrence. Illinois has been generous in her action, and other states will follow. Moreover, in localities where the boards of health and municipal authorities do not have the money to provide for putting towns and cities in a good sanitary condition, the example of New Orleans will be followed; auxilliary sanitary associations will be established which, by voluntary contributions and personal efforts, will supplement that which cannot be done by persons in authority. Memphis and Vicksburg will, even in a few days, follow in this respect the example of New Orleans. The work has now begun the accomplishment of which nothing but an insurmountable obstacle can prevent.

Dr. Rauch is a man of untiring energy and apparently of great strength of purpose. His conversation shows that he is thoroughly versed in the subject on which his very soul seems engrossed—the philanthrophic object of barricading the Mississippi valley against the possibility of the invasion of the plague.

MR. DAN. M'DUFFIE.

His Sudden Death in Athens Friday.

From a private source we are informed that Mr. D. A. McDuffie, of this city, dropped dead in Athens Friday last from heart disease. Mr. McDuffie was in that city attending to some contract work which he had recently commenced. The deceased at the time of his death, was about fifty years of age, and much of his life was spent in this city, where he lived and carried on a business as plasterer and contractor. He leaves a large family.

From a friend of the deceased we learn that Mr. McDuffie came to Atlanta long before the war and while a mere youth. He resided here until the war broke out, when he enlisted in company K. of the first Georgia regulars and served with that gallant command until the close of the struggle. He served two terms as a member of the city council of Atlanta. During one of them he was the chairman of the relief committee, and while serving in the other he occupied the position of chairman of the street commit ee. The deceased was also chairman of the committee that planned and built the handsome bridge on Broad street that now spans the railroad track.

The remains of the deceased left Athens yesterday afternoon for Atlanta ann are expected to reach this city this morning at 5 o'clock. The funeral notice of deceased appears in another column.

THE COX-ALSTON TRAGEDY.

A Complete Report of the Trial of Edward Cox, the Slayer of Colonel Alston.

Within the next thirty days will be issued from THE CONSTITUTION presses a complete and accurate report of the famous trial of Captain Edward Cox, convicted of the murder of Colonel Robert A. Alston, in the Georgia state capitol, March 11, 1879.

This report will be of thrilling interest, valuable to the lawyer and reading like a romance to the general public. It will be full and verbatim, including the testimony, rulings, arguments of counsel and charge of the court.

It will be printed in the handsomest style, bound and illustrated, and have an extensive circulation throughout the whole union. No criminal cause in the history of Georgia, or the south, has ever before gained such universal celebrity.

Information will be furnished as to prices, date of issuance, etc., on application. Subscriptions and orders for copies should be promptly sent in. Newsdealers will be supplied from the first edition off the press.

Address all communications to THE CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Weekly Constitution.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, ready tomorrow, will contain, in addition to the usual variety of news, editorial and miscellaneous matter, a full and graphic account of the conclusion of the Cox trial, together with the statement of the prisoner and the charge of the judge, and a summary of the proceedings of the American medical association and of the Southern Baptist association. Terms of subscription: One copy one year $1.50; clubs of twenty $1 each. Single copies can be had at the counting room ready for mailing.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., May 10, 1879.

Atlanta Circuit.....33

ATLANTA CI

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 11, 1879.

WITH all his subserviency, Mr. Hayes has never yet received the forgiveness of Conkling.

UPON the heels of the information that Yakoob Khan has not surrendered comes the news that the British parliament will not be dissolved this year.

WITH respect to the new bill sent to Mr. Hayes prohibiting the use of troops at the polls, our telegrams say he has "changed his mind." Let us hope that the new affair is larger and better.

SENATOR HILL, of Georgia, addressed the senate at some length yesterday upon the question of repealing the federal supervisor laws. The exigencies of the argument led him into a patriotic, well-considered and vigorous defense of the south.

THE government has issued its bonds to the Pacific roads to the amount of $53,121,000. Upon these bonds it has paid interest to the amount of $25,295,000. These sums added together make $78,416,000—which is the handsome aggregate that the Thurman funding bill will save to the people.

THE latest is that Hayes will veto the bill prohibiting the use of troops at the polls which has just been sent to him, and which was framed to meet the objections to which he gave expression in his veto of the army bill. If, as has been charged, Mr. Hayes has really adjusted the Chandler collar under his ears, a veto is to be expected. In the meantime, the democrats are not likely to suffer.

THE following is the full text of the new military bill which has passed both houses of congress, and which was sent to Mr. Hayes yesterday:

Whereas, Presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall not be lawful to bring or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a state, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce section four of article four of the constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the legislature or the executive of a state, where such force is to be used; and so much of all laws as is in conflict herewith is hereby repealed.

NOT contented with their earthquakes and one-horse revolutions the western republics of South America have gone to war. It is Peru and Bolivia against Chili. The fight arose over a strip of coast that Bolivia claims, but in the nitrate deposits of which much Chileno capital had been invested under the guarantee of treaty concessions. Peru comes in ostensibly as Bolivia's neighbor but really because she wants to do away with untaxed nitrate, thus enabling her to get a revenue from her deposits. Peru and Bolivia combined have the most men and perhaps ships, but Chili has the most provisions, the best credit, the bravest soldiers, and the strongest cause. The elongated republic is thus far the aggressive party.

THE committee on education and labor reported a joint resolution to enforce the eight-hour law, but the house sat down on it to the tune of 127 to 87. This vote is the more singular when it is remembered that the joint resolution simply called for the execution of a law that has been on the statute books eleven years. Fifty-six democrats and seventy-one republicans voted against the law; fifty-one democrats, seven greenbackers and twenty-nine republicans voted for it. A correspondent states that Messrs. Blount and Warner were the only democrats, however, that actively opposed the resolution. They did so because they do not want a small privileged class of government workingmen. The resolution and the whole eight-hour law are now very dead.

Across the Isthmus.

It seems to be the duty or the destiny of France to build the great ship canals of the world. She builds them but does not hold them, as witness the Suez canal. And now her engineers and geographers are trying to bring to something practical the labors of the last three hundred years relative to a canal across the isthmus of Darien. For that purpose an international conference will be held next Thursday in Paris under the auspices of the French commercial geographers. America will be represented by Rear-Admiral Ammen and a civil engineer from the Washington navy-yard; France by Ferdinand de Lesseps and other of her most distinguished engineers; England by Sir John Harkshaw, the best of all her engineers, and Holland by the engineer-in-chief of her great water-works. The contractor of the Danube works will be present, and so will many of the best engineers of Belgium, Spain, Switzerland and Hungary. It will be even a more distinguished gathering than that of 1876.

In the congress of 1876 the discussions related chiefly to locks, which are generally considered very objectionable in ship canals. There will however have to be some in the inter-oceanic canal, no matter which route is selected. Ten routes, all told, have been surveyed since 1869. The Tehuantepec is 120 miles long and involves 140 locks in a distance of 144 miles. The Atrato route is 150 miles long, including a tunnel 7 miles long. The Honduras route is 93 miles long, but intervening mountains render it impracticable. The Chiriqui is only 50 miles long, but those miles cover elevations that cannot be overcome. The Panama railroad route is 45 miles long, but there too are elevations of a discouraging nature. We need mention only two other routes. The first of these is the one surveyed last year by Lieutenant Wyse of the French navy. It runs along the valley of the Tuyra river to the gulf of San Miguel. It will require from fifty to sixty miles of excavations, and two or three very expensive tunnels. It is probably not feasible. The American representatives will urge the adoption of the Nicaragua route, surveyed by Commander Tull in 1873. The length of this route is 180 miles—61 miles of excavated canal, 63 miles of slack-water, and 56 miles of lake navigation. The line starts from Greytown, running by canal to the San Juan river, which it follows by slack-water navigation to lake Nicaragua, and crossing the lake, extends to Brito on the Pacific. Artificial harbors will be needed at Greytown and Brito, and locks with 26 feet of water must be built. The cost of constructing a canal on this route will not exceed, it is believed, $100,000,000. Ferdinand de Lesseps believes that this amount can be raised in the nations interested, if a route satisfactory to all can be agreed upon. It is for this that the Paris conference meets next Thursday. The selection of the route is the one important question to be decided, and the deliberations of the conference on that point will therefore be eagerly anticipated throughout the commercial world.

Quarantine and Local Sanitation.

From the press of Messrs. James P. Harrison & Co. we have received a pamphlet copy of the address delivered before the recent session of the Medical association of Georgia by Dr. J. G. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, on "Yellow Fever: Its Origin and Relation to Other Malarial Fevers." The monograph is interesting throughout, and its publication will prove timely and beneficent even if it shall result only in reviving among medical men and sanitary scientists the discussion as to the origin of the disease and the utility of quarantine. The essay is clear and vigorous as to style, and so bold, incisive and dogmatic as to statement as very nearly to border upon the aggressive. Dr. Westmoreland's arguments are built upon the assumption that yellow fever is indigenous, that it is a malarial disease, and that quarantine is futile, and he manages to impart to his reasoning a degree of masterly plausibility that is not often reached save by the professors of rhetoric. With the opinions of medical and sanitary experts and the weight of authority overwhelmingly against him, he nevertheless maintains with boldness, skill and confidence that yellow fever is of local origin, that it is a malarial disease, and that quarantine is not only a useless, but a dangerous method of prevention.

When doctors differ, who shall settle the dispute? Certainly not the people, who are too busy with their every-day affairs, and most certainly not the editors who have no opportunity to turn from the manufacture of political porous plasters, to take serious part in a discussion which involves the technical and special knowledge that comes of long study, careful investigation and wide experience. We can only give our opinions as those of an amateur casual to whom the wrangle is interesting, but not conclusive. As for the people they are at a decided disadvantage, as to any special knowledge of the disease, though in many instances their general knowledge grows out of circumstances that are horrible to contemplate. They know that yellow fever originates, and they know that it is deadly. Whatever may be the decision of the doctors, one fact remains—that the yellow fever desolates certain sections of the south. This much is certain—so certain, indeed, that it is one of the few things in connection with the disease that has not been vigorously contested by the medical polemists. But we must not be misunderstood as undervaluing the discussion which is going on, and to which Dr. Westmoreland's pamphlet is a timely contribution. It will result, one of these days, let us hope, in giving the sanitarians and medical men thorough control of the disease. In the meantime, the people and the authorities who have their interests in charge, are justified in taking such measures of prevention as the experience of the past, apart from abstract theories, may seem to suggest. They are justified in believing that it can be imported in foreign vessels and that it can originate where the conditions are favorable. They are justified, in order to secure their safety, in accepting the theory of local origin as well as the theory of importation. Dr. Westmoreland can see no middle ground on this subject. In his view, it is either indigenous or exotic; but he can surely see the necessity that compels the people, in the present confused theories of the doctors, to take advantage of anything that promises prevention. He is opposed to quarantine, but he can have small objection to a simple and rigid system supplemented by thorough local sanitation. Alluding to quarantine, and concluding his essay, which is of unusual interest, Dr. Westmoreland utters a note of warning which should not be lost upon communities where the disease is liable to make its appearance. "The most deplorable evil connected with it," he says, commenting on the futility of quarantine, "is the false security from unwarrantable confidence the people of yellow fever districts will have in the promised protection, thereby neglecting rational means of escape." In other words, quarantine will be worse than useless—it will be money thrown away—if it is not supplemented by such measures as the experience of sanitary scientists suggests.

The State and Direct Taxation.

Recently replying to the view of our esteemed contemporary, the Warrenton Clipper, that Georgia, in getting rid of her war assessment has "given up her rights and titles as a sovereign state, and broken down the wall of protection to her citizens and opened the way for the confiscation of what little property they have left," we argued that a state cannot be taxed in its sovereign capacity, maintaining what must be obvious after a moment's reflection that if the federal government has authority to lay taxes upon a sovereign commonwealth, the whole theory of state rights must fall to the ground. In his rejoinder to this, the editor of the Clipper, after calling our attention to that portion of the 3d paragraph of section 2, article 1 of the constitution, which says that "direct taxes shall "be apportioned among the several "states," says:

We contend then that at least for nearly twenty years the United States has favored the idea of states responsibility, but had violated this principle during the war as in the case of the Arlington estate and private lands all through Carolina; and in order to get rid of the resistance offered by individuals thus unjustly treated, and establish a precedent for future proceedings, she yields apparently to the overwhelming logic of a youthful attorney acting for the empire state of the south. When did South Carolina pay that debt in a sovereign capacity? Who was governor then? It must be remembered, that we have not contended that Georgia should pay the tax, but who should resist it, if found to be unjust, or pay it if decided valid. In other words, shall helpless individuals contest the thing with the United States, or should a sovereign state meet the issue? We hold that the state is the party. In 1866 congress passed the "internal revenue law" by which $20,000,000 were to be annually raised from direct taxes on houses and lands in the states and territories. The theory of our safest men is that the states should have the control and management of the United States tax in their bounds, and that the above law was forced with patience only as a war measure. It is this control and management, we contend, have been surrendered by the decision made.

In spite of the opinion of our contemporary, it is manifest that congress has no constitutional power to tax a state in its corporate capacity. The power to tax implies the power to destroy. If the federal government could tax Georgia to the extent of one dollar, it could tax it to any extent, confiscate the public property and thus destroy the state. But the people can tax themselves. They can, if they choose, select representatives to congress who will levy such taxes upon citizens as to drive the better classes out of the country and starve those who remain, but as this matter of taxation is in the hands of those who are most likely to suffer by it, and nowhere else, it is not likely that the fears of our contemporary will ever be realized. Theoretically there is no limit to the authority of congress to lay taxes upon the people; practically, there is every limit, for the reason that congress is chosen by the people to represent them.

But, apart from all logical deductions, the history of the question is decisive as to the points made by our esteemed contemporary, and being decisive, are of great interest at this juncture and in connection with this discussion. As far back as 1774, plans of collecting revenues were discussed by the united colonies. The articles of confederation authorized requisitions on states as states, but this plan was a failure, only New York and Pennsylvania complying with the requisitions. In the convention of 1787, which framed the constitution, the same plan of making requisitions upon the states as states was proposed and voted down by a majority of eight to one. Long and exhaustive discussions in the continental congress, especially in 1783—in the convention of 1787—in the state conventions called to ratify the federal constitution—the contemporary essays in the Federalist—embodying, as they do, the views of Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton and the fathers of the republic—show clearly and beyond all question that requisitions on states were not only undesirable, but wholly inadequate, and that a new system should be devised. The new system was devised in 1783, and in 1787 it was inserted in the constitution in the shape quoted in the beginning of this article, and to which our Warrenton contemporary directs our attention.

It is impossible, within the limits beyond which contingencies will not allow us to go, to quote the authorities with respect to the construction of the particular portion of the constitution which says that "direct taxes shall be apportioned "among the several states," but it is sufficient to say that the decisions of Story and Marshall, and an almost unbroken line of authorities, sustain the position which, without any investigation whatever, was assumed in our first article—namely: that congress has no power to tax a state in its sovereign corporate capacity and no right to interfere with the machinery of a state's government by taxing its public property. On the other hand, a state cannot tax the property of the federal government in any shape or form—each being sovereign as to taxes in its own proper, constitutional sphere.

It is by no means a subject for wonder that there should be misconceptions and misunderstandings among the people in regard to direct taxes, for it must be remembered that in the history of the government they have been laid only four times, in 1798, 1813, 1815, and in 1861-2. Statesmen, knowing the repugnance of the people to such a form of taxation, have carefully avoided levying direct taxes, and they have only been assessed under absolute stress. In 1813, 1815, and 1861, congress inserted a clause in the acts extending to the states, at their own option, the privilege of assuming the collection and payment of the taxes, and, distinctly in every act, exempted all state property from the operations of the levy. August 5 1861, congress laid a direct tax of twenty millions. All the northern states, with the exception of Delaware, assumed and paid the sum apportioned to each state respectively. In June, 1862, congress enacted that the tax as to the eleven southern states should be collected as soon as the country might be captured by the army. We were mistaken when we said last week that South Carolina had paid her assessment in her sovereign capacity. Three tax commissioners were appointed for each southern state, and these commissioners collected a portion of the direct tax in every state except Alabama.

It is useless here to discuss the propriety of such a system. The people are not powerless, because they choose their representatives. The whole remedy is in the hands of the people. What is the law? What does the constitution actually provide on the subject of direct taxes? It does not say that direct taxes shall be levied, but, when levied, that they shall be apportioned among the states. The people, through their congress, can levy them or not, as may seem best, but not on a state in its sovereign capacity. After seven weeks of argument, discussion and investigation by Mr. Tuggle, the federal authorities decided that congress did not impose any obligation on the state of Georgia as a sovereign state by the act of August 5, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereto, and that the sum appropriated—$72,000—should be paid to Georgia, and not set off on account of direct taxes under these acts. This is clearly right. The constitution gives congress no power to tax a sovereign state, and congress has never claimed such a power, nor has it ever attempted to exercise such a power. Mr. Tuggle has prepared a history and compilation of the entire law of direct taxes, which has been highly complimented in Washington, and its publication will be looked for with interest.

OUR respected friend Reese, of the Macon Telegraph, was still in failing health at last accounts. The appointment of another Atlanta man to office would fetch him. Brethren, let us not lacerate the feelings of this worthy man.

As the man on horseback, Grant should ride into the republic on Parole.

THE remarkable lyrics of Dr. Frank O. Ticknor, of Columbus, are to be collected in book form. They will form a volume of surpassing interest to all lovers of true poetry.

JOHN SHEEMAN has told several newspaper men that he doesn't desire to be governor of Ohio, but it should be borne in mind that Mrs. Jenks is ready to make affidavit that she dictated these interviews.

A RAILROAD car with seventeen packages of dynamite on board should be rolled into the midst of these stalwart warriors and turned loose.

ZACHARY CHANDLER allows his coat-tails to drag all over the senate chamber and gets mad when a confederate contemporary happens to tread on them. The Hon. Zachary should allow the boys a chance.

IT has been discovered that the gentle Pocassett murderers are not insane. Of course not. They are merely cultured. Your true New England murderer, whether he wants to poison his wife, or stab his child, or assassinate any of his family, knows precisely what he is about. He may be shrewdly pious or uncommonly virtuous, but he is not insane—not a bit of it.

THE exodusters have struck slate. Atchison, Kansas, has declared that no "paupers" shall be dumped down in the corporate limits of that city. This is about as heartless as the original deception practiced on the unfortunate blacks.

MR. WADLEY means business. In making some appointments on the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, he signs himself proprietor.

MR. G. FRISBIE HOAR does not seem to scent revolution in the air as frequently as heretofore. This must be looked into. The republican party cannot get along without a revolution of some sort. Mr. Hoar should immediately prepare one.

IN GENERAL.

—There's too much booming in this country.

—The prince of Battenburg out-boomed Grant. He got the Bulgarian crown.

—Nihilism appears to be the dog and the Russian government the tail.

—William H. Vanderbilt has paid $700 for a dozen and a-half dessert plates.

—Lord Dufferin is having a fine yatcht built at a Rhode Island port.

—George Eliot's writings fill nineteen volumes in the new cabinet edition completed by Blackwood & Sons.

—General Fitz-John Porter's friends will not present his claim for reinstatement until next winter.

—To the small boy there are four seasons: the circus season, the green-apple season, fourth of July, and winter.—Hartford Post.

—A. C. Kessinger, of Rome, N. Y., has offered $100,000 for Parole. The famous horse cost Mr. Lorillard only $700.

—"See Leadville and die," says the Rome Sentinel. And that is just what a good many do.

—It takes twelve girls, says an exchange, to make a corset. It only takes one girl to fill it, however.

—The question whether the whipping post shall be revived is the most exciting issue in Kentucky politics.

—The empress of Germany, a lively old lady of 70, is about to visit Queen Victoria at Windsor.

—Only twelve members of congress have committed suicide since the revolution, which, in the opinion of the Boston Post, shows that men can bear up under disgrace.

—A Washington correspondent has this to say of Mr. Bayard: "Unassuming in dress as a Quaker; frank, manly, mild and courteous, he is the best looking and most social senator in congress. He captivates all who meet him."

—Monkeys that emigrate to this country generally obtain good positions. Some few become connected with the circus, but the majority manage to secure situations as collectors for organ grinders.

—Chili, in South America, has declared war against Bolivia and Peru. A war correspondent on the spot describes the first battle as simply terrific. The greatest havoc was in the artillery, where a mule lost a shoe.—Milwaukee Sun.

—A granddaughter of Patrick Henry, living in Paris, Ky., has edited a cook book which is approved by Senator Gordon's wife, Senator Butler's wife, Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Alice Key Pendleton, Mrs. G. H. McClellan and by Mrs. Hayes.

—One European country is absolutely setting the example of reducing its military expenses. The Swedish legislature insists that these expenses weigh down the country and must be reduced, and the government is compelled to consent.

—When Edward King was at Stratford-on-Avon to attend the dedication of the Shakspeare memorial theatre, a blasted Britisher observed to him that "Shakspeare was a bore in England, and that the sooner they heard less about him the better."

—He was a hard looking old customer; he was blear-eyed; his hair was long and straggling; his clothes were in rags, and he was fearfully dirty. You never would have supposed that he was worth $6,000,000 and he wasn't.—Boston Post.

—Mr. Kernan, the eldest son of the senator from New York, has gone abroad, where, it is reported, he will study for the priesthood at the same institution in England at which Mr. Thomas Sherman is now a student.

—Captain Paul Boyton's journey to New Orleans was comparatively comfortable until he left Vicksburg, when in the dead of night he was attacked by malarial fever, that horribly racked his bones. He got relief by taking eighty grains of quinine at one dose.

—The life of a lady who happens to be the wife of any prominent official in Washington is spent in dashing around in a carriage and sending cards in to people who have called upon her. This card-swapping business might be simplified. Why not have regular card brokers?

—There is no better index of the general condition of our industries than the iron business. When blast furnaces, rolling mills, foundries and machine shops are prosperous, nearly all other branches of business are sure to be doing well. Just now there is genuine revival in the iron interests all over the country.

—Four-fifths of the gloves made in the United States are manufactured at Gloversville, Fulton county, New York, where a population of 25,000 find profitable employment in the industry. Five years ago the value of the product was estimated at $10,000,000. There are some 300 manufacturers in the business.

—Passanante was conveyed, like a small Napoleon, to the island of Elba, in a ship of war; on arriving at the galleys at Porto Ferrajo, he was specially treated to cigars, wine and dainty fare, then rowed ashore in the captain's gig with all the prisoners, and kept as a distinguished state prisoner, until turned over to hard labor.

—It is a singular circumstance that though any number of crowned heads have during the present century been exposed to the attacks of assassins, the only head of a state who has fallen in that manner was the president of a republic—Lincoln, and the only monarch put to death in the century was executed on American soil—Maximilian, of Mexico.

—"Sister Marie Bernard died piously" on the 17th of April, in the convent of sisters of mercy and Christian education at Nevers. She was the same damsel who, in 1858, under the name of Bernadette Soubirous, declared that the virgin repeatedly appeared to her in the grotto at Lourdes, and made that place the goal of pious pilgrimages, and a market for miraculous waters.

—The queen of Portugal, who, as reported by telegram, is ill from inflammation of the lungs, is the daughter of the late king of Italy, and was born on the 16th of October, 1848, her age consequently being 31. She was married on the 6th of October, at Lisbon, and two sons have been born of the union—Charles, the prince royal, aged 15, and Dom Alphonso, 13.

—Hanlan will take a fortnight's rest before he commences preparation for the great match with Elliott on the 19th of June. Elliott is practicing by going over the entire course at top speed daily. Two to one on Hanlan is freely offered with no takers. The Sportsman advises English scullers to adopt the American style, which comprehends a longer slide and a greater use of the legs and body.

—A young woman who had never learned the gentle art of cookery, being desirous of impressing her husband with her knowledge and diligence, manages to have the kitchen door ajar on the day after their return from the bridal trip, and just as her lord comes in from the office exclaims: "Hurry up, Eliza, do! Haven't you washed the lettuce yet? Here, give it to me, where's the soap!"—Ex.

—Mrs. Julia Thuiller Landor, the widow of the poet, Walter Savage Landor, has just died at Villa Landor, near Florence, in her eighty-sixth year. She was a lady of Swiss extraction, and married Mr. Landor when she was eighteen. She has lived at Florence ever since her husband's death, the eldest of their three sons, Mr. Arnold Savage Landor, residing on the family estate of Ipsley court, Wurwickshire.

—Eleanor Graves says that she has been divinely appointed matrimonial supervisor of California, with power to marry and separate lovers, and to generally direct the marital affairs of the state. She has opened an office in San Francisco and issued a proclamation commanding all persons who intend entering wedlock to apply to her at once for permission. It is her intention, she says, to annul the marriages of several thousand couples in San Francisco alone.

—The steamship General Werder, which had been secured for the Woodruff educational and scientific expedition around the world, will not sail, as was first announced, and no definite day has yet been fixed for the sailing. Five hundred persons promised they would go on the expedition, but only forty have yet paid the necessary deposit. The steamship cannot sail with less than two hundred to pay expenses. A meeting will be held to determine the future of the expedition.

—The Pittsburg Sunday Leader publishes the presidential preferences of seven hundred business men of that city. The record is as follows: For Grant, 318; Hayes 89; Blaine, 51; Sherman, 16; Garfield, 7; Conkling, 13; Bristow, 3; Washburne, 1; Edmunds, 3; Hartranft, 2; Fish 1; Belknap, 1. On the democratic side: For Tilden, 152; Thurman, 5; Pendleton, 4; Hendricks, 11; McClellan, 6; Bayard, 1; Hooker, 2; Sigel, 1; Hancock, 1; Nationals: Cooper, 2; Kelley, 1; Butler, 4.

—The ex-Empress Carlotta has an income of $360,000. Her cure is hopeless. She occupies herself with writing and painting, her correspondence being almost entirely addressed to sovereigns. She imagines constantly that she is still at her Mexican court receiving ministers, generals and ambassadors, and talks with these shadowy grandees as if they were indeed around her. She talks but little to her attendants, but enjoys exceedingly the presence of the queen of Belgium, of whom she is very fond. The unhappy lady wears extraordinary toilet, and seems to prefer the most garish colors.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, ETC.

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FOR THRESHING, GINNING, Etc.

Saw Mills and other Machinery

Our Agricultural Engines have the only perfect Spark Extinguisher, and are attracting universal attention. Perfect security from sparks.

WM. E. TANNER & CO.,

Richmond, Va.

J. J. WHITE, Agent, Atlanta, Georgia.

N. B.—Colonel Tanner, senior member of the above firm, is in the city at the Markham House for the next two or three days, and will be pleased to give any required information as to the above machinery. J. J. W.

240 may10 d2t 2d fg

—The rumor that a religious maniac would go over Niagara in a row-boat, expecting to be miraculously saved from death, drew a multitude to Goat island and the Canada shore. A boat was seen coming down stream, with a man sitting placidly in it. The sight caused intense excitement, and, as the craft neared the fall, several women fainted, but the voyager did not stir from his seat. Some of the spectators declared that they heard him scream just before the dreadful plunge, but that could not have been true, for he was only a man of straw, put afloat by some wags.

—The grand opera at Paris, which has been a failure, with little more to look back on since its opening than the success of a grand staircase and the admiration of country cousins and foreigners, is to be managed in the future after the plan of the first Napoleon, by the state, instead of a private individual. An administrator-general, nominated by the president and assisted by a council, will manage it under the minister of fine arts. It is to receive a subvention of 800,000 and besides 192 regular performances yearly 30 extra representations of an experimental character are to be given.

—At a recent meeting of Queen Victoria at Mouza, with the king and queen of Italy, it is said that the "sovereigns, on meeting, greeted each other on both cheeks. On arriving at the chateau the queen, their Italian majesties and Princess Beatrice, retired to a separate apartment, while a very handsome collation was served to the rest of the numerous party. Nothing could have been done in all respects more splendidly. The flag of England, together with that of Italy, waved from the turret of the chateau. The band, both on the arrival and departure of the queen, played, "God Save the Queen."

—The Boston Advertiser has a terrible story concerning Alden Davis, the fanatical undertaker at Pocassett, who approves of the second adventist murder. If the child Edith is not raised, he says, it shows that the sacrifice is not complete, and, as his own children are further advanced in adventist perfection than most of the sect, it may be necessary for one of them to be taken. A person found one of Davis's children crying, and, on asking the trouble, found that they feared their father would kill them as Freeman had killed his little girl. Mrs. Swift, the mother of Mrs. Freeman, also says that the sacrifice is not complete, and persists in regarding the murder as a most glorious affair.

The Cox Verdict.

The Georgia outrage—the order of the Atlanta court prohibiting the publication of the testimony.—Buffalo Express.

If the sentence is carried out it will be a terrible doom for a southern gentleman, and deal a heavy blow at the code of blood.—Springfield Republican.

We indulge the belief and the hope that it will be a long time before Georgia will again be the theater of a gentlemanly murder.—Philadelphia Chronicle.

The conviction of Cox, the murderer of Alston, should have a wholesome restraining influence on other Georgians who are infirm of purpose and handy with the revolver.—New York Sun.

Mr. Ed. Cox, the murderer of Colonel Alston, really feels hurt at the Georgia justice. He is sentenced to imprisonment for life. Nevertheless, it seems to some that the family of Colonel Alston are deserving of some sympathy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The celerity with which the trial, conviction and sentence of Cox followed his crime is remarkable in view of the fact that the trial of nearly all important murder cases is put off as long as there remains a dilatory plea by which delay can be secured.—New Orleans Times.

The jury in the Alston murder case at Atlanta, listened to three summing-up speeches from the defense and three from the prosecution without leaving the room except at a coroner's inquest. The physical endurance of Georgia jurymen refutes the silly notion that the southern people are degenerating.—New York Star.

We commend the promptness of the Atlanta court to the careful attention of the authorities of Texas. The sudden hanging of Currie, the brutal murderer of Porter, would do much to convince the country that justice is swift and sure in the lone star state. A needless delay will lead to a contrary conviction.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In spite of the anguish suffered by the wife of the prisoner, for whom all true hearts will bleed, the justice of the punishment prescribed cannot be doubted. The death of Alfe, except in absolute self-defense, must be sternly rebuked by all society that in modern days makes any pretence to civilization.—New York Herald.

Every one must recognize and admit the righteousness of this conviction, anyway in law, and applaud it. Coming so soon after the conviction of Poindexter, at Richmond, it will go far to convince even the most obstinate detractors of the south that the law of homicide is beginning to be recognized in that section just as it is elsewhere, and that sentiment or "chivalry" cannot any longer safely be made the screen behind which to commit murder.—Baltimore Sun.

This result may be regarded as a triumph for law and order in the south, and as a promise that a sentiment is growing up in that region which condemns the doctrine that the taking of human life is a heroic and commendable act. It is to be hoped that the example set by the Georgia jury may not be lost in other southern states—notably in Kentucky, where two or three gentlemen are about to be tried under charges similar to that upon which Cox has just been convicted.—Chicago Times.

That Captain Cox, the Atlanta murderer, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree is not surprising; after the very deliberate way in which he slew Colonel Killing Alston, even a jury as amiable as this before which his case was tried could not very well render any other verdict. When one considers the tendency on the part of the average southerner to shoot somebody; and when we consider also the tendency on the part of southern gentlemen generally to approve miscellaneous shooting, it is not surprising that the kindly jury should strain the equality of mercy in favor of the murderer by urging the commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for life—that is to say, until he shall be pardoned. On the whole, however, the Atlanta jury is to be commended for showing an inclination toward Spartan severity. The fact must not be lost sight of that Cox might have been acquitted.—Philadelphia Times.

Tilden's Cards.

New York Graphic, ind.

As to the Tilden plan, this much must be said: It will not do to lay too much stress on carrying New Jersey and Connecticut for the democracy next year. Indications now are that through blunders the democracy is losing its hold on both states. This may be apparent only; but in politics even apparent tendencies are worth attending to. If one went deep in the Tilden programme it might be found that in reality its managers are counting on Indiana's fifteen electoral votes, which with New York's thirty-five votes and the solid south would elect a president. But after all, it is idle to deny that New York's electoral votes are necessary to elect a democratic president. He cannot be elected without them or a miracle. He may be beaten if he obtains them. But Tilden holds his position of pre-eminence in the list of democratic candidates to-day because his friends can poll those votes and because it is well known that without his assistance no other democrat can carry New York in 1880. As regards the democratic New York is the lock of the white house and Mr. Tilden holds the key.

Uncle Joe on the Situation.

Chicago Tribune.

There seems to be one newspaper in the south—THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—that understands what the issue is to be in the presidential election of 1880. It says that the people "will be called upon to decide whether the war is over or not." It might add that the decision will probably be that the war is over, that solid the south and its aiders and abettors will be whipped at the ballot-box as they were on the field of battle, that the constitutional amendments were adopted on purpose to be obeyed and enforced, that elections must be free and the count fair, and that one vote at any one election is all any one man is entitled to. The war is over, the lost cause was lost "forkeeps," the south must behave herself, state rights must be subordinate to federal authority and the United States is a mighty republic and not an aggregation of independent states.

The Wiry Sherman Boom for Instance.

Cleveland Herald.

The Grant boom, notwithstanding the action of the Missouri republicans in refusing him for a third term, is not booming as vigorously as some people would wish. The fact is, the Grant boom gets over the ground by spurts, at times dashing way ahead of all other booms and then again dropping back into line. In the meantime there are other steady-paced, long-winded, wiry booms that are moving slowly but surely on, and which are pretty sure to turn up at a critical moment precious near the winning post.

Not Pardonable.

St. Louis Republican.

"Honest" John Sherman told his friends at Mansfield the other night that "in South Carolina more votes were cast last fall than there were men, women and children, and cats and dogs." As the population of South Carolina in 1870 was over 705,000, without counting the cats and dogs, and the vote cast last fall was less than 120,000, the secretary's exaggeration of the truth is a little too cheeky to be set down as a pardonable figure of speech.

Alas, for California.

New York Bulletin.

There can be no doubt that the Pacific coast will suffer a very severe retardation of its progress from this blind outburst of demagogism; but the loss will be borne by one or two men already enriched by it, and the gain will be for the whole people.

The Balance of the Programme.

Baltimore Gazette.

Having adopted the hoodlum constitution there is nothing for California to do but elect Dennis Kearney to the governorship and commence the slaughter of Chinese as soon as the weather settles.

They Didn't Mind It.

Boston Globe.

The people of Atlanta have been swindled by the Princess Edithia Louisa, countess of Landsfeldt. But then it is so aristocratic to be swindled by a princess, they don't mind it.

The Posial Service.

Keokuk Constitution.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION of the 3d of May comes to us this morning looking as though it had been brought up the river in a drag net, and had certainly been caught in a storm on the way.

Okolona Made Useful.

Cleveland Herald.

We will always know what to do hereafter when the republican party gets a little shaken up and demoralized. We will let the confederacy capture the capitol and hold it for a week or so.

Glad He is Not Going.

Sparta Times and Planter.

Joel Harris, of THE CONSTITUTION, has declined to go to Washington. Good. The Georgia press couldn't spare Joey. He's the livest fellow in the gang.

A Penetrating Look Ahead.

New York Sun.

At the expiration of the term to which he was never elected, Rutherford B. Hayes is likely to be pretty equally despised by both parties.

A Solemn Duty.

Baltimore Gazette.

Mr. Thurman should slip out to Ohio now and take a look at his fences. They must be in need of repairs.

The Mill May Grind Again.

Down by the clacking mill danced the water bright,
O'er pebbl's, o'er sills, singing out of sight,
Steady, swiftly onward past meadows and fair lea—
Never stopping, never falling till it reach the sea;
And the proverb deep impressed me, weaving fancies fast,
"The mill will never grind again with the water that is passed."

Long I mused upon the proverb, thought it could not be—
Then I heard the cloudlets call the water from the sea,
Softly rise the fleecy vapors to their azure home—
Sailed with graceful beauty back, back from whence they come.
Soon the water falling gently, 'stilled in velvet rain—
With the water once gone by the mill may grind again.

Take the lesson, then, to heart, moments spent in vain
Possibly may come to us like the velvet rain;
Golden hours vanished once, loves slighted once before
May glow again with crimson, blush as in days of yore.
Grieve not o'er a wounded past, with its silent pain—
With the water which has passed the mill may grind again.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

MCDUFFIE—The members of Modoc Tribe No. 3 Independent O. R. M., will meet at their Wigwam this morning at 8 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased Brother, D. A. McDuffie. The members of all sister Tribes are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Sachem.

J. F. BUCHANAN, Chief of Record.

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURE

—OF—

REV. J. B. HAWTHORNE, D.D.

AT THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF THE Ladies' Society of Trinity Church, Dr. Hawthorne has consented to repeat his Lecture, "Be True to Thyself," at Trinity Church,

Tuesday Evening, May 13th,

At 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the church. Admission 50 cents. 258 may11 d3t

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

THE WORLD'S GREATEST ORATOR,

WILL DELIVER ONE OF HIS GREATEST Lectures in this city,

Thursday Evening May 15th,

At DeGive's Opera House. Subject—"Reign of the Common People."

Admission $1 00
Reserved Seats 1 25

Sale of seats will commence at Phillips & Crew's Book and Music Store, Tuesday Morning. 257 may11 dtd

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,

47 Washington Street,

ATLANTA, GA., May 10, 1879.

AN EXAMINATION OF ALL APPLICANTS for positions as teachers in the Public Schools of Atlanta will be held under the direction of the Examining Committee of the Board of Education on the 17th and 24th instant, at the office of the Superintendent, 47 Washington street, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m. On Saturday, 17th, examination of applicants for white schools; on Saturday, 24th, applicants for colored schools.

The examination will be conducted chiefly in writing, and will consist of questions in the various studies of the Grammar Schools, together with questions relating to methods of teaching and the management and discipline of schools.

Applicants who have been examined, but have as yet received no appointment, are expected to be re-examined unless otherwise notified, if they still desire situations.

The examination will occupy but one day. The subjects upon which questions will be asked, are Reading, English Grammar, Rhetoric, English and American History, Arithmetic, Geography, Penmanship, and the theory and practice of Teaching.

In addition to the above named subjects, gentlemen desiring situations as Principals will be examined in Algebra, Geometry and Latin.

By order of the Examining Committee.

B. MALLON, Superintendent.

251 may11 d3t—sun wed fri

CUTICURA.

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REMEDIES

Have achieved the most noted success of any Medicines of Modern Times.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter have never doubted the specific properties of Cuticura, Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticur Soap, for the speedy, permanent and economical cure of Humors of the Blood, Skin and Scalp. They are, however, astonished at their universal success; for it was to be expected that in the hands of some they would fail solely from spasmodic or ignorant use of them.

They are enabled to say without fear of contradiction that no remedies ever achieved in the short space of one year the number of wonderful cures performed by the Cuticura Remedies.

SALT RHEUM

Covering the Body for Ten Years, Permanently Cured.

LAW OFFICE OF CHAS. HOUGHTON,
17 Congress Street, Boston, Feb. 28, 1878.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlement—I feel it a duty to inform you, and through you all who are interested to know the fact, that a most desperate and inveterate case of Salt Rheum or Eczema, which has been under my personal observation from its first appearance to the present time—about ten (10) years—covering the greater portion of the patient's body and limbs with the peculiar irritating and itching scab, and to which all the known methods of treating such disease had been applied without benefit, has completely disappeared, leaving a clean and healthy skin, in a few days of profuse application of Cuticura.

I can and do heartily advise all similarly afflicted to try the remedy which has been so effectual in this case.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. HOUGHTON.

LIVER COMPLAINT

And Dyspepsia Treated by the Resolvent, Gains 5 1-2 pounds on One Bottle.

Gentlemen—I have had Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, with running sores on the side of my neck, for ten years. Doctors did me no good. I have been spending for eight years and it did no good. Everything I ate distressed me. I got reduced from 170 to 120 pounds. At last I tried the Resolvent and it helped me right off, and on one bottle I gained five and one half pounds. It is doing the business, and I am going for it strong.

Yours truly, JOHN H. DOY.
414 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18, 1878.

NOTE.

THE BAPTISTS.

THE THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SATURDAY, May, 10th'79.

The convention was called to order at 9 a.m. by President Boyce, who read the 4th chapter of the first epistle of Peter. Rev. J. P. Robert led in prayer. The following resolution, offered by Rev. S. Landrum, was adopted:

Resolved, That the increasing demands of the home mission board require more earnest efforts on the part of pastors and churches, and larger contributions in order to conduct more efficiently the work committed to them.

Twelve hundred dollars was collected for home missions.

The special order for 11 a.m. being the consideration of the claims of the Southern Baptist theological seminary, was discharged and made the special order for 10 a.m. Monday.

Rev. Frank Quarles, president of the colored Baptist convention of Georgia, was introduced to the convention, cordially welcomed by President Boyce, and invited to a seat.

It was moved to go into the election of editor, and that Joshua Levering cast the vote of the convention for the present auditor, Nicholas Long.

The president ruled that it was unparliamentary. He had yielded to the requests of brethren under the idea that Dr. Mell, the former president, to whose knowledge of parliamentary law he bowed, but learning from him that he had never ruled that way and believed it was unparliamentary, he ruled that the election must be by ballot. F. W. Eason and W. O. Tuggle were appointed tellers. Nicholas Long was unanimously re-elected.

The special order, being the consideration of the report of the committee on the resolutions of Dr. Tichenor on co-operation, was taken up.

Rev. Dr. Tichenor said that in preparing his resolutions he had not consulted or advised with any not in cordial co-operation with this body, but had brought the matter before them upon his own responsibility. He had no design or desire to introduce the smotest idea of, at any time, now, or in the future, the dissolution of this convention. No one exceeded him in loyalty to the convention and its work. When a boy, thirty years ago, he had entered it and had learned to love the brethren as he had learned to love the Master's work. He had never wavered in his attachment to it, or the work committed to it. He had loved it in the days of its prosperity, when peace and sunshine gathered around it; he had loved it when the dark clouds of war and desolation had visited it, and loved it still more in the darker hours that succeeded the war.

He was painfully reminded every day that a chasm, dark and deep, yawned between the Baptists of the United States. In that dark chasm our social organization, our cherished hopes, our wealth and prosperity, and hosts of our gallant and noble boys lie entombed to day. Shall it yawn forever? Shall there be no spirit of forgiveness extended by the injured to those who wronged them? Saved sinners, saved by grace, shall this spirit never be extended, while you daily kneel at a Father's mercy seat and hear Him say, "Forgive my trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us?" Shall there be no peace, no accord, no harmony and co-operation between the Baptists of the United States? To some extent it exists to-day, but each of us in our spheres, in our own bodies, in our own plans and wisdom can lovingly and harmoniously co-operate in the cause of Him who gave His life for us and the world's salvation.

Invision I have seen Him the "man of sorrows and acquainted with grief" in the garden of Gethsemane as bowed in prayer he supplicates the Father:

"Father pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word; that they may all be one; as Thou, Father, art in me and I in Thee that they may also be one in us: that the world may believe that Thou hast sent me."

Can there be anything wrong in a meeting of the representative Baptists of the United States? The southern brethren who attend the northern anniversaries return greatly strengthened, as do northern brethren who attend our conventions in the south. Last year the International Sunday-school convention met in this very house, and who attended it and drank in the spirit of peace and harmony that prevailed but went home stronger, better and wiser men?

Brethren who attended the meeting of the Young Mens' Christian association in Richmond, Virginia, returned home with hearts inspired with new zeal, broader sympathies, and greater love to Jesus.

If we came together in the spirit of the Master, the Prince of Peace will be in the convocation, and animosities and lingering bitterness will disappear. The love of Jesus and the breathings of Heaven itself will come down in that assemblage. You, with your hearts attuned, "blest be the tie that binds," will be blessed in such a meeting, and all return with a better understanding of one another, and wiser, purer, stronger and better than when they went. I may overrate the influence of such a meeting on our people, but I cannot but believe that these meetings will harmonize a difference to be tried and striking hands for the love of the Master and dying humanity, the results will thrill the country from center to circumference. Many a Christian father who bore his boy to a gory grave in the battlefield, with his still bleeding heart unconsoled as he hears the report of such a meeting, will exclaim: "'Tis wise! 'Tis well! 'Tis Christlike!" I cannot but believe that the brethren of other denominations will catch the spirit and respond, amen. Those who control the press with its far-reaching influence, harmonized by its influence, will pause in their outrage reports and blot out the sentences penned in wormwood and in gall. Those who seek for place and power, learning that the two million Baptists had harmonized, would view it as the first wave of the inrolling tide that will sweep away those that seek place and power by pandering to the basest passions of humanity. Those bright spirits that have ascended from the church militant to the church triumphant, the fathers of our organization, such as Boyce, Hayland, Cone, Bemsett, Clay, will look on the faces of Furman, Fuller, Brantly, Howell, Dawson and Stocks, and heavenly joy will irradiate their countenances. He, who is sitting on the eternal throne, who said "This is my command, that ye love one another," will bestow a Savior's benediction.

But brethren urge that even if we succeed that there are grave questions in the future that will divide us. If that is true, it is the grandest argument why we should seek peace, harmony and accord to-day. Do not pile up the difficulties of the future on those of the present. Remove them and let the future come upon us undivided and in the spirit of peace. If we have to meet future difficulties this is the surest means to do so.

See the stately iceberg cut loose from its floeland home, its head buoyed up by an invisible power and its base deep buried in the sea. It moves along right in the course of the ocean steamer until the warmer waters have its crystal sides and eat into its heart, and tropical winds cause its melting, waters to trickle down its sides until, like a thunderbolt riven from its top, it goes down broken into a thousand fragments amid the waves created by its fall. So with the wrongs endurated by ages by centuries, and the basest passions enveloped in the light of Christianity and breathed by the spirit of love melt away and bear us on into currents of peace and fairer shores.

Rev. J. A. Broadus moved to strike out the second and third resolutions. He concurred in all the noble sentiments so eloquently expressed even by an Alabama orator. The resolutions either mean something or they mean nothing. All the conference meant was looking to the ultimate union of Baptists in the mission work. No other object would be worth bringing the convention together. He favored co operation with the northern brethren, but the boards could bring that about better. These swelling words mean that and nothing else. We can cultivate fraternal sentiments as long as we are not responsible for each other. When I visit them if they say anything I dislike I smile, because I have nothing to do with it. Our northern brethren when they visit us, when they hear anything they dislike can smile at it also. Put us together, and while the great mass will maintain friendly relations, some from the north and the south could not help raking in the ashes of smouldering fires for embers that will flame up and roots of bitterness that will rapidly develop. I do not favor a national organization. The restoration of good feeling since 1865 is a marvel in human history. No practicable good can result from organic union. Formerly we relied on rich southern planters; if organic union is effected we would rely on rich New York merchants. The International Sunday-school convention and the Young Men's Christian association are new organizations without any roots of bitterness. If we adopt the resolutions as an entirety it will be understood at the north as favoring a national organization. The eloquence of Dr. Tichenor has doubtless kindled a desire to be eloquent in others, but as it is not desirable to prolong the discussion, I trust the convention will consent to take a vote now.

Rev. J. Will. Jones explained why he voted to lay the resolutions on the table. He misunderstood their purport. No one could go farther as to fraternity than himself. He was willing to speak before any creed, section or nation.

Rev. J. B. Jeter said that he believed that it was unwise to hold the proposed conference, but after careful consideration he favored it. A fraternal, loving conference would wisely prepare an appeal to the country adopted to stir the people. There are fields we can co-operate in without interfering with the boards—the American Baptist publication society and the great work among the colored race. Something should be done for the education of the colored ministry. This conference would promote it. There are very few living that attended the triennial convention, but I was there and battled for the south. I regretted that separation was forced upon us, and long to go back.

Rev. A. R. Callaway expressed his approbation of the motion to amend the resolutions. If the amendment is adopted the resolution will stand the same as it passed immediately after the war. In our weakness we need line upon line and precept on precept. We are not ready for organic union. We should reaffirm our action with verily, verily, it is our opinion that co-operation should continue.

A. C. Wheaton, of Cincinnati, said that it might be presumptuous in him to speak on a subject that all were familiar with. His education and life had been in the north. He had sat in their conventions and was acquainted with their pastors. He would remind his brethren that a new generation was springing up with no bitterness in them. This question will never die until similar resolutions are adopted. We shall yet flow together as one great nation—all differences swept away—all members of one body—north, south, east and west, each in their place.

Rev. G. F. Bagby, of Kentucky, favored the entire resolutions. They do not look to organic unions.

Hon. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, said this was the most important question brought before us. The object of the convention was the promotion of the cause of Christ on earth, and the advancement of Baptist principles and faith. Send the gospel to the heathen and educate men for the ministry at home. Why should not the e be the utmost harmony and kindest feelings between Baptists of all climes and sections? Why not shake hands with the servants of Christ? Is not a northern Baptist on the same platform? Have we not one Lord, one faith and one baptism? Our northern brethren did not exercise Christian charity toward us, and it became our Christian duty and our self-respect impelled us to separate from them. The question of slavery divided us, but it pleased the Lord to abolish it. Since it has been abolished it has been proved to have been the best for the white race. It is an unsolved problem whether it is best for the colored race. That bone of contention has been removed. Shall we not bury it?

Rev. J. B. Jeter—I will be one of the pallbearers.

Governor Brown—Were I worthy I would delight to be one.

Politicians are getting hard run, for material for railroads and telegraphs have brought the people into personal contact, and they have found that each other was not so bad as they thought. While politicians are trying to fan the dying embers, the church ought not to add fuel to the flames. None of us may live to see a future union of Baptists north and south, but the rising generation will have to deal with it. We have to deal with the present. Baptists north and south are doing a grand work. Why fear to meet and confer as how best to advance the cause of Christ; Rev. Dr. Broadus is one of the lights of the church. When his views are promulgated politicians will say that the root of bitterness still lingers.

The American Baptist publication society should have but one series of books. More sectional strength would be added by the concert of the conventions. The education of the colored people for the ministry is important. The colored people have learned to read and it naturally leads them down into the water. They prefer their own pastors and it is right. Even Dr. Jeter could not get a call as pastor to one of their churches.

Rev. J. D. Robert, of Augusta, has a school supported by the north. Dr. S. S. Cutting, of New York, has recommended the removal of it to Atlanta, and it is to be incorporated, with corporators from north and south and colored men.

Rev. E. T. Winkler, of Macon, advocated the education of the colored people for the ministry. In illustrating the necessity for their education he cited an instance where a colored brother prayed for him that "the Lord might tune his tongue on the lute of the gospel, and hang his jaws on the harp of the gospel." And then, in preaching from the text "Without father, without mother and without descent," explained it to mean, "without daddy, without mammy, without decent, didn't know how to 'have himself." He trusted the experiment would be made.

Hon. W. O. Tuggle, of Georgia, would vote for the entire resolutions. The second and third resolutions were embraced in the first. He was for the Southern Baptist convention now and forevermore.

Rev. W. D. Thomas, of Virginia, said that co-operation existed between all who are working for the glory of God in their spheres. Wherever there is a true worker for Christ, he is co-operating with every other worker, in the past, present and in the future. Put away the idea that all who oppose the resolutions do not favor brotherly love.

There is no question about Christians loving one another, for that is settled by the fact that they are Christians. It is not a question of finance, but what is best for the cause of Christ in all time to come. To make the convention useful, strengthen it. These resolutions give definite shape to organic co-operation tending to organic blending. If you value potency and influence in your conventions, in the development of your churches, do not hinder yourself by adopting these resolutions. This is a time of large corporations, imposing conventions and consolidation. Churches will have no strength unless there be piety in them. All power that will be united, and independent churches are the safeguards. How much more will we do by going into partnership with some one doing more? The tendency is that the little will be swallowed by the great.

Rev. A. C. Caperton, of Kentucky, said that in burying the past, we should not bury ourselves and the convention. I am ready to co-operate in all that is good.

The south has not been given due credit for the work she has done for the colored people.

S. F. Thompson, of Kentucky, urged the brethren for the glory of God and the honor of His name to vote for the amendment. Preserve our kindly feelings and our organization.

Rev. W. D. Thomas, of Virginia, said the Southern Baptist convention had a glorious future. She should keep pegging away at theological education.

Mr. Hardwick, of Texas, was not afraid to trust the representative men of the south to meet northern brethren face to face. The Southern Baptist convention should be perpetuated.

The convention adjourned until 3 p. m.

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Afternoon Session.

The convention met at 3 p. m., when the discussion was resumed. Speeches were made by J. O'B. Dargan, South Carolina; Theodore Whitfield, Mississippi; W. E. Hatcher, Virginia; W. T. Brantly, Maryland; Mr. Hardwick, Texas, and Rev. I. T. Tichenor against the amendment, and W. C. Crane, of Texas; S. H. Ford, of Missouri; P. H. Mell, of Georgia; A. R. Callaway, of Georgia; J. H. Cuthbert, of Washington City, in favor.

We are compelled to omit the synopsis of their speeches for want of space.

The amendment striking out the second and third resolutions prevailed by yeas 174, nays 68.

The first resolution was amended and unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That five brethren be appointed by this convention to bear to our Baptist brethren of the northern states at the approaching anniversaries expressive of our fraternal regard, and assurances that while still holding firmly to the wisdom and policy of preserving our separate organization, we are ready, as in the past, to co-operate with them in promoting the cause of Christ in our own and foreign lands.

Adjourned until 8 p.m.

Night Session.

The convention met at 8 p.m.

The president announced the following as the fraternal messengers to the northern anniversaries: Rev. J. B. Jeter, Virginia; Rev. H. H. Tucker, Georgia; Rev. H. A. Tupper, Virginia; Rev. G. B. Sayler, Virginia; Rev. R. M. Dudley, Kentucky.

To-night was the anniversary of the foreign mission board. Eloquent and instructive addresses were delivered by Rev. W. J. David, returned missionary from Africa, and Rev. G. B. Taylor, returned missionary from Italy. Great light was thrown on missionary operations in these fields.

The report of the committee on returned missionaries was read and adopted.

$1,200 was collected for the foreign mission board.

Adjourned until Monday at 9 a.m.

Preaching May 11, 1879, By Delegates of the Southern Baptist Convention.

First Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. G. Jones, Tennessee; 3:30 p.m., meeting for the young—Revs. J. B. Taylor, A. E. Dickinson, John L. Johnson and H. W. Battle.

Second Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. W. T. Brantley, D.D., Maryland; 8 p.m. Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D.D., Alabama; 9 a.m., Revs. T. H. Pritchard, F. H. Kerfoot, J. W. M. Williams, Maryland; 4 p.m., meeting for the young—Revs W. E. Hatcher, H. McDonald, I. T. Eaton.

Third Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. J. T. Freeman, D.D., Mississippi.

Central Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. J. R. Graves, Tennessee; 8 p.m., Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., Virginia; 9 a.m., Sunday-school, Revs. J. H. Curry, Texas, J. E. Bell, Alabama, E. C. Dargan, Virginia.

Fifth Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. J. W. M. Williams, D.D., Maryland; 8 p.m., Rev. J. B. Taylor, North Carolina.

Sixth Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. Mark Hillsman, D.D., Tennessee; 8 p.m., Rev. Wm. Howard, D.D., Texas.

Seventh Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. J. Ezell, South Carolina; 8 p.m., Rev. C. M. Green, North Carolina.

First M. E. church, south—Services 11 a.m., W. E. Hatcher, D.D., Virginia; 8 p.m., Rev. I. T. Tichenor, D.D., Alabama; Sunday-school, Rev. J. K. Counally and Messrs. Tanner and Kerr.

Trinity M. E. church, south—Services 11 a.m., Rev. J. C. Hiden, South Carolina; 8 p.m. Rev. W. D. Thomas, D.D., Virginia.

Evans Chapel M. E. church, south—Services 11 a.m., Rev. Wm. Harris, Maryland; 8 p.m., Professor John L. Johnson, Mississippi.

Payne's Chapel, M. E. church, south—Services 11 a.m., Rev. J. O. B. Lowry, Alabama; 8 p.m., Rev. S. Landrum, D.D., Georgia.

Sixth M. E. church south—Services 11 a.m., Rev. Luther Broadus, South Carolina; 8 p.m., Rev. C. C. Meador, D. C.

St. Paul's M. E. church, south—Services 11 a.m., Rev. A. C. Caperton, D.D., Kentucky; 8 p.m., Rev. C. Tyree, D.D., Virginia.

Marietta Street M. E. church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. A. C. Wheaton, Ohio; Rev. F. W. Eason, North Carolina.

Christian church—Services 11 a m., Rev. James A. Chambliss, D.D., South Carolina; 8 p.m., Rev. W. C. Crane, D.D., Texas.

Central Presbyterian—Services 11 a.m., Rev. T. H. Pritchard, D.D., North Carolina; 8 p.m., Rev. J. H. Cuthbert, D.D., D. C.

First Presbyterian—Services 11 a.m., Rev. T. S. Dunaway, D.D., Virginia; 8 p.m., Rev. B. Manley, D.D., Kentucky.

Third Presbyterian church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. J. P. Powers, Kentucky; 8 p.m., Rev. S. Baker, D.D.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Congregational church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. L. H. Shuck, D.D., South Carolina; 8 p.m., Rev. T. P. Espy, D.D., Arkansas.

Friendship Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. Lucius Cuthbert, South Carolina; 3 p.m., Rev. M. T. Sumner, D.D., Alabama; 8 p.m., Rev W. C. Lindsay, South Carolina.

Mt. Pleasant Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. W. H. Robert, Mississppi; 8 p.m., Rev. John Stout, South Carolina.

Macedonia Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. S. W. Marston, D.D., Missouri; 3 p.m., Rev. Samuel Henderson, D.D., Ala.; 8 p.m., Rev. J. H. Curry, Texas.

Antioch Baptist church—Services 3 p.m., Rev. Z. D. Roby, Alabama.

Providence Baptist church—Services 3 p.m., Rev. T. A. Reid, Kentucky.

Traveler's Rest, Baptist—Services 3 p.m., Rev. W. L. Brown, South Carolina.

Bethlehem, Baptist—Services 3 p.m., Rev. R. N. Pratt, South Carolina.

Zion's Hill Baptist—Rufus Tigh, W. A. Clarke, Arkansas.

Mt Zion Baptist church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. G. E. Brewer, Alabama; 8 p.m., Rev. E. E. King, Mississippi.

Wood's Chapel, A. M. E., Summer Hill—Services 11 a.m., Rev. E. Z. Simmons, Alabama; 2 p.m., Rev. A. J. Fawcett, Arkansas; 8 p.m., Rev. F. H. Ivey, North Carolina.

Wheat street, A. M. E.—Services 11 a.m., Rev. John Mitchell, North Carolina; 3 p.m., Rev. W. B. Crumpton, Mississippi; 8 p.m., Rev. W. T. Fleenor, Kansas.

Loyd street, M. E. Church—Services 11 a.m., Rev. J. R. Hardwick, Texas; 9 p.m., Rev. J. A. Kirtley, D.D., Kentucky.

SUBURBAN APPOINTMENTS.

Edgewood—Rev. Z. T. Leavell, Tennessee, Rev. K. B. Tupper, Kentucky. Kirkwood—Rev. S. S. Williams, Tennessee. Indian creek—Rev. C. T. Scaife, South Carolina. Decatur—Rev. E. L. Holmes, Virginia. Rev. Wm. Royall, D.D. Texas. Stone Mountain—Rev. G. F. Bagby, Kentucky. Social Circle—Rev. J. G. McManaway, Virginia. Marietta—Rev. T. W. Tobey, D.D. Alabama, Rev. L. M. Ayer, Tennessee.

N. B.—The hosts of the ministers will guide them to the houses of worship in which they preach.

Wonderful Excitement in the City Yesterday.

Our reporter was attracted on yesterday by an immense gathering of people in front of the agricultural store of Mark W. Johnson & Co., on Marietta street. Upon investigating the cause, we discovered that Mr. Joseph H. Johnson, one of the firm, was busily engaged in preparing to test one of Cooper's traction or self-propelling threshing engines. Soon he had steam up, and ordered a wagon loaded with wood and water, and one of Cardwell's largest sized separators hitched on behind the engine. With this outfit loaded down with every negro that could get standing room on the wagons, the little eight-horse engine pulled the immense load with ease about town to the wonder and amazement of the thousands that followed in the procession. Going up Broad, down Alabama to Loyd, up Lloyd to Wall, Pryor, Decatur and Marietta streets, a halt was made on Marietta. Mr. Johnson here announced that he would attempt to cross the W. & A. railroad down and up the steep hills on Forsyth street to their warehouse on Alabama. The crowd grew immense. "Here we go," says old Joe Green, the engineer, and on lunged the propeller and made the trip without a bobble with only sixty pounds of steam. We learn these engines are fast superseding all others in the west. They certainly will be more welcome visitors to our farmers than the numerous mouths to be fed that go along with the old-fashion horse-powers and engines. Only two horses are necessary to guide the engine and make it "look like" an ordinary wagon to scary horses.

The Funeral of Mrs. Clarke.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah G. Clarke, mother of Mr. Lewis H. Clarke, took place yesterday from Edgewood church. The services were preached by Rev. Mr. Hammond in the presence of a large congregation of the friends of the deceased. After the services were concluded the remains were brought to this city and interred in Oakland cemetery. The deceased breathed her last at the residence of her son, Mr. Richard Clarke, near Edgewood. At the time of her death she was about eighty-three years of age.

If you want an Ice-cold glass of Beer and Free Lunch, go to Jack's, 43 Peachtree.

Ladies' German and American Kid Gloves at 25c. Alexander 2-buttons at 50c. Also, a complete stock of Lisle Thread, Berlin and Silk Gloves at bottom prices.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

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Do not forget that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver one of his famous lectures at DeGive's opera house, Thursday, May 15th, under the auspices of the Ladies Benevolent Home.

The best 5 and 10c. Cigars, clear Havana, at Jack's, 43 Peachtree.

Best stock of Parasols and Silk Umbrellas in Georgia.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

An Important Event.

The managers of the Ladies Benevolent Home respectfully announce that at great expense they have succeeded in securing Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the world-renowned orator, to lecture for them May 15th. Subject, "Reign of the Common People." Pronounced by both press and public of the entire United States to be one of the greatest literary efforts of modern times.

Manhattan Shirts,

Buy none but the best. Manhattan Dress Shirts are the most perfect garments made in the world.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

F. M. Jack has the most delicious Soda Water and Ice Cream to be found in the city, at 43 Peachtree.

If You Have Never

Used Dooley's Yeast Powder get a package the next time you buy baking powder and test it. After a few trials, we are confident you will give it the preference over all others. It is absolutely pure; every package is strictly full weight, and it never fails in making rolls, bread, biscuits, cake, cornbread, waffles, muffins, and all similar articles, deliciously light, good and wholesome.

Gentlemen of the convention and visitors to the city in want of Furniture will find it to their interest to call at 85 Whitehall street, where they will find good goods and fair dealing.
JOHN D. STOCKER.
may11 dlt

The Pomological Society.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the first meeting this season of the Atlanta Pomological society, took place at the state agricultural department. Owing to the fact that it was the first meeting of the year, the attendance was quite small, not more than a dozen members being present. The exhibits were confined to strawberries and cherries. Dr. Samuel Hape and Mr. W. P. Robinson, were the principal exhibitors. The list presented by the latter, is as follows:

Strawberries—champion, Kars' Prolific, Agriculturest, Wilson's Albany, Duchess, Monarch of the West, Captain Jack, Great American, Eclipse, Russell's Advance, Charles Downing, Longworth's Prolific, Perotic's Seedling, Newnan's Prolific.

The second meeting of the society will take place Saturday next, and it is estimated that the attendance will be larger and the exhibits more numerous.

In the display of surgical instruments and goods at the late medical convention we must give our enterprising townsmen, Messrs. Daniel & Marsh, the credit of making the finest display in this line. They were the agents for Messrs. Codman & Shurtleff, 13 and 15 Tremont street, Boston, Massachusetts, who placed a splendid stock of goods at their disposal. This line was at the sample room of the Kimball house, and under the charge of Colonel J. E. Pratt.

They also had an unusually fine display of goods manufactured by Messrs. Shephard & Dudley, 13 and 15 Fremont street, New York, on exhibition at the convention rooms, which was under the charge of Mr. Walter Porter.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Tickets on all the railroads leading to Atlanta, will be sold at reduced rates to accommodate those living out of the city, who may wish to hear this great orator. Telegrams inquiring for seats will recive prompt attention by addressing Phillips & Crew, Atlanta, Ga.

The most delicious Caramels and Marshmallow Drops and Maillard's Bonbons in the city at Jack's, 43 Peachtree.

"Whither are you bound?" said John Moore, as he stood in the door-way of his establishment, and saw his old friend Sam Rogers walking slowly past. The latter, with sunken eyes and pallid visage, bearing evidences of disease, hastened to reply: "I have long suffered all the horrors arising from an inactive liver, and am going to the office of Dr. Slow to seek relief." "Do no such thing," said his friend, "when you can buy a bottle of Portaline, or Tabler's Liver Regulator, for only 50 cents, and be permanently relieved. It will cure Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, and all disorders of a torpid liver." For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

Let every body come out Thursday evening, May 15th, and hear Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. They will be highly entertained, and besides aid in building up Atlanta's noblest and only public charity—the Ladies Benevolent Home.

Fresh Cakes, all varieties baked every day, at Jack's, 43 Peachtree.

DEAR BELL.—Our commencement exercises are over. I have received my diploma, and am now ready to enter with zest into the pleasures of gay society. Attired becomingly in a pure white robe, such as an angel might love to wear, I took a prominent part in the musical exercises in the evening. Although I had contracted a severe cold a few days before, I was enabled by the use of Coussens' Honey of Tar, the best remedy in the world for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, to sing so well that I completely enraptured a large audience. Tell Uncle John that the use of that invaluable compound, Coussens' Honey of Tar, will cure his cough. It is only 50 cents a bottle, and can be bought at J. L. Pinson's; at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar.
ANNIE.
411 apr25 deowly&weowly

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&wly

Go to F. M. Jack's for your Ice Cream, Soda Water and Beer, 43 Peachtree.

New Ribbons, New Ties, New Hosiery, New Gloves. Prices correct.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

—Before buying tickets to famous Summer Resorts of Minnesota and Wisconsin, Fort Benton, Black Hills, or any other point North or Northwest of St. Louis, send for the "Free Guide Book" and low rates of the Palace Steamers of the Mississippi.
JAS. A. LYON,
General Ticket Agent,
375 mar23 d3m sun thur St. Louis, Mo.

A Cordial Invition

Is extended to the delegates an l visitors to the convention to visit our store and inspect our stock of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Millinery, Shoes, etc. We have received a great many new goods during the past week. Our stock is large, assortment fine, and prices satisfactory to all. Hats and Bonnets trimmed up for ladies on short notice. Seats free. Strangers welcome.
GAY, MCCLESKEY & CO.,
65 and 67 Peachtree street.
252 may11 dlt

Concord Cassimeres for Men and Boy's wear. Also, a large stock of other piece goods cheap as the cheapest.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

The best bread in the city—try it and be convinced—at Jack's, 43 Peachtree.

If you want anything in the Furniture line, call on John D. Stocker, 85 Whitehall street. He buys for CASH and sells for CASH. He can give you better bargains than any other dealer in the city.
may11 dlt

Observe closely! Manhattan Unlaundried Shirts at 50c.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
may11 1t 26 and 28 Marietta street.

Go to Phillips & Crew's Tuesday and secure your seats for Henry Ward Beecher's lecture next Thursday evening, May 15th.

Picnic Grounds.

The picnic grounds at Iceville have been thoroughly renovated and are now in splendid condition, and parties will find it the most delightful resort near Atlanta; good platform for dancing. Boats on ground, fishing, etc. Liberal charges to excursionists.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 10, 1879.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling..... ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	107@104	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	73@ 7
So. Car. valid 6s	85@ 90	Macon City	55@ 60
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	100@102
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga		A. & W. P. R.R.	111@112
& ent. R. R.	109@111	Central R. R. 7s	100@111
Mob & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	So. West R.R. 7s	100@102
Atlanta Water	98@100	M. & W. R.R. 7s	100@102
Atlanta City 7s	98@100	W. & A. R.R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	85@ 87	South Wes R. R.	102@105
Central R. R.	72@ 74	Atlanta Str't R'R	98@100
A. & W. P.R. R.	108@110		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 2@3. Exchange—long $4.86½; short $4.88¾. Governments dull. State bonds firm.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Evening.—Money easy at 3. Exchange—long $4.86½@4.84.87; short $4.88¾@$4.88¾. Governments strong; new fives 103⅝. State Bonds dull.

Stocks opened weak but became strong and higher.

N. Y. Central	119	Chicago & N.W.	61¾
Erie	28	Preferred	93¾
Lake Shore	78¾	Rock I-land	133
Illinois Cent al	86½	Western Union	104⅞
Pittsburg	97¾		
Sub-treasury balances: Coin	$122,218,988	Currency	$42,812,282

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the clearing house to-day, shows the following changes:

Loans increase	$3,583,800
Specie increase	229,400
Legal tenders increase	4,156,200
Deposits increase	10,605,300
Circulation increase	4,300
Reserve increase	1,714,225

The banks now hold $16,088,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

LONDON, May 10.—2.30 p. m.—Erie 28¾.
PARIS, May 10—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 113f, 75c.
BERLIN, May 10. —Specie increase 2,840,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta May 10, 1879.

Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝c; low middlings 11¾c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—noon.—Cotton in moderate inquiry and freely supplied; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts to-day 7,850; American 1,650; futures opened at last night's prices: uplands, low middling clause, May and June delivery 6⅝@6 29-32; June and July delivery 6⅝; July and August delivery 6 29-32@6 15-16@6 29-32; August and September delivery 6 15-16, 6 31-32@6 15 16; September and October delivery 7.

LIVERPOOL, May 10.—2:30 p. m.—Sales of American 5,500 bales; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6 27-32; August and September delivery 6 15-16; September and October delivery 6 31-32; futures firm.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Noon—Cotton quiet; sales 190 bales; middling uplands 12 7-16; middling Orleans 12 9-16; futures steady.

May	12.34	July	12 68
June	12 45	August	12 75

NEW YORK, May 10—Evening.—Cotton quiet; sales 100 bales; middling uplands 12 7-16; middling Orleans 12 9-16; exports to Great Britain 5,263; to France 4,937; net receipts to-day 324; gross 324; futures closed steady; sales 68,000.

May	12.37@12.38	September	12 53@12.54
June	12.50@12.51	October	11.75@11.76
July	12.52	November	11.35@11.36
August	12.36@12.37	December	11.25@11.26

Consolidated net receipts 1,958

GALVESTON, May 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 177 bales; gross —; sales 28; stock 7,653.

SAVANNAH, May 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 204 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 9,991; exports coastwise 882.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—Cotton in good demand; middling 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,258 bales; gross 1,258; sales 600; stock 88,451; exports to Great Britain 3,189; to France 4,937.

CHARLESTON, May 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 173 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 7,096.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—1 c.
BUTTER—choice 18; common to fair 8@10; dull.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, mixed 22½@25; spring 15@20.
BEESWAX—23@23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ @ 1½.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00@$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—$1.10; scarce.
OATS—45@48.
HAY—$1 00; Clover 90.
CORN—66@67; firm.
MEAL—63@65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75@80.
POTATOES—Sweet $1.00 per bushel; Irish, new $6.00; old $2.75; good demand.
ONIONS—none.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile $4.00@$5.50 per crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½@16¾; old Government Java 25@29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¾; white extra C 9; extra C 8¾; yellow 7½@8¾; New Orleans 7½@9¾.
FLOUR—Superfine $4.50; extra $5.00; family $5.75; extra family $6 00; fancy $6.50@6.75.
BACON—Clear sides 6½; sugar-cured hams 9@10.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¾; clear sides 6.
LARD—Tierces 8¾; buckets 9¾; refined 8.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Vegetable Market—Retail Prices.

Potatoes—Sweet 30@35c. per peck; Irish new 10c quart; Beets 10c per bunch; Turnips 5c per bunch; Asparagus 10c. per bunch; Raddish 5c. per bunch; Carrots 10c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per bunch; Lettuce Cabbage 5c. per head; Peas—green 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 15@20c; Cucumbers 20@35c per dozen.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1¾@2¼; good cattle 2¼@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none; North Georgia cattle 1¾@2¾.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05.
LIME—$1 00@$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20@25; white oak 30@35; Georgia upper 28@40; lining skins 4 00@5.00 doz.
HIDES—10@11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12¼.
IRON TIES—¾ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 3/4d; in New York at 12 7-16c; in Atlanta at 11 1/2.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, May 10, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.15	62	36	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.19	67	59	N. E	Gent	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.01	73	81	S.	Gent	.00	Hazy.
Galveston	30.11	74	68	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.11	72	81	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.95	76	69	N. E	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.14	67	64	N. E	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montrom'ry	30.17	66	88	E.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.17	69	75	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.14	66	79	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 10, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.31	55	44	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.26	65	50	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.18	70	23	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
4:05	30.13	71	14	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.13	68	26	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
19:31	30.15	62	36	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 30.197 | Maximum ther..... 72
Mean daily ther..... 63.07 | Minimum ther..... 50
Mean daily humid. 51.09 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

City Tax Delinquents.

A large number of you have either refused or neglected to make your returns of personal property and street tax to the City Tax Receivers as the law requires, and this is to notify you that all who fail to do so on or before the 1st day of June, that fi. fas. will be issued for double tax and placed in in the hands of Marshal Douglass for collection. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

Respectfully,
J. O. HARRIS, C. T. R.
251 may11 d2t—sun tues

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Board of Education—B. Mallon.
Excursion to Toccoa next Thursday.
Letter List—Benjamin Conley.
Cuticura—Weeks & Potter.
Broker, etc—H. Cranston & Co.
207 acres of land for sale—N. Carroll.
New Dry Goods—Austell & Mangum.
Lecture—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne.
Lecture—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Gas Stock for sale—Geo. W. Harrison.
Rankin's Neuralgia Cure—Hunt, Rankin & L.
The White Sewing Machine—J. D. & T. F. Smith
Brokers—Fears & Jones.
Funeral notice of Mr. D. A. McDuffie.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 11, 1879.

Members of the various Conventions and visitors in the city can procure copies of The Atlanta Daily Constitution, in separate wrappers ready for mailing, at five cents a copy. Apply at the office, No. 34 Broad street.

LOCAL NOTES.

—F. J. Stilson, jeweler, 53 Whitehall st.

—See the fine Millinery at Mrs. McCormick's, 31 Whitehall street. may10 3t

—See advertisement of excursion to Toccoa in supplement.

—Miss Bloodworth, of Barnesville, is visiting her brother, Mr. Lit Bloodworth, at the Kimball.

—Bargains in diamonsd, watches and jewelry at J. P. Stevens & Co., 34 Whitehall street.

—Wholesale and retail depot for jewelry, silver-ware, clocks, etc., at J. P. Stevens & Co.

—An elegant line of new gold ear-rings, chains, sets, bracelets, scarf pins, etc., just received at J. P. Stevens & Co.

—Just look at Fears & Jones's advertisement of corn, to be found in another column.

—Miss Jennie Kennedy has five vacant places in her class in music. For terms apply at her residence, corner Collins and Ellis streets.

—If any one desires perfect satisfaction in purchasing jewelry, they should first examine the superb and latest styles of F. J. Stilson, 53 Whitehall street.

—St. Luke's Episcopal church, corner Walton and Spring streets. Rev. C. J. Wingate, rector. Morning prayer with sermon at 10:30 a.m. Seats free. All invited.

—There is nothing so much admired as pretty and stylish jewelry. F. J. Stilson, No. 53 Whitehall street, is the place to be suited both in price and quality.

—Mr. Cecil Kramer, of St. Louis, representing the large and well-known Eureka vinegar company, is stopping for a few days in our city.

—The excursionists to Toccoa on Thursday next will find an ample number of carriages and hacks in waiting to accommodate all. Fare for round trip, $1. Be on hand if you wish to enjoy gala day.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of W. E. Tanner & Co., of Richmond, Va. Mr. Tanner is now in the city. Their agricultural engines are well known all over this country.

—From despair to joy and health. Those who suffer with neuralgia or headache can now rejoice. Since the unfailing specific, Neuralgine, has been discovered, hundreds attest its great virtues. Hutchison & Bro.

—The Indian remedy, known as Swift's S. Specific, is rapidly becoming a national medicine. The sales are becoming larger every day and the testimonials in its favor are coming from all quarters. We understand the proprietors will be compelled to separate it from their regular business and form a chartered company to manage it. Messrs. Hunt, Rankin & Lamar are shipping out dray loads every day.

W. H. Brotherton's

Closing out sale will continue at the old stand until June 1st, at which time he will remove to the commodious store adjoining McNaught & Scrutchin. Will continue the sale at that place until his magnificent new store is completed. He is selling goods lower than they were ever sold in Atlanta. Call and price.

David H. Dougherty.

If you are afraid of sun-strokes, a Parasol might serve as a preventive. Don't you think so? I have the handsomest styles of the season, and prices to match. Don't you forget it. 200may11d&w1t

Y. M. L. A.

Annual Meeting Tuesday Night.

Tuesday night is the time fixed for the annual meeting of the members of the Young Men's library at the hall of that institution. A full attendance is certain. All the officers will make their annual reports. Nominations will be made for all the offices to be filled. There are four directors, a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer to elect. Candidates are thickening very fast. The nominations of Tuesday night will present some new men for the honors of the association. The terms of the following officers expire this month:

Directors—J. W. E. glish, W. H. Fuller, B. F. Longley and H. K. McKay.

President, D. M. Bain; vice president Julius Brown; secretary, W. H. Nutting; treasurer, Louis Gholstin. Several of these will be re-elected. Mr. Bain is not a candidate for a second term of the presidency, and the friends of Mr. Julius Brown urge him for that honor. Mr. S. M. Inman has been named for vice president. Nominations for all the other places will be duly made.

The annual meeting always brings the library membership intimately together, and gives to the institution much of its enthusiasm. The annual election always occurs just one week later. No one can vote who has not paid all dues to the institution. A lively race for some of the offices is predicted.

GENERAL NOTES.

—The grave of Marguerite Arnold, the beautiful wife of Benedict Arnold, is in good condition in the crypt of Centre Church, New Haven.

—A theater erected over the remains of two hundred and eighty men, women and children will be a perpetual and ever present disgrace to the city of Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Neilie Grant Sartoris is living very quietly in England. She hopes next summer to persuade her father-in-law to bring his wife to this country to see her sister, Fanny Kemble Butler, who lives in western Massachusetts.

—Lord Lorne has been playing cricket with indifferent success. In the first inning he failed to score, being put out by the second ball, and in the second inning he made only three runs. His fielding was not bad, and he was frequently applauded. The match was between an eleven of the Ottawa club and a parliamentary team.

—As a set-off to the secession of the dukes of Norfolk and Sutherland from the liberal party, the earls of Derby and Carnarvon have now regularly seceded from Lord Beaconsfield's standard. The Stanleys, father and son, were in opposite camps at Bosworth, so it is not strange that Lord Derby and his brother, Beaconsfield's secretary of war, should be so now.

—The word "coolie" is not of Chinese origin. It is the name of a hill tribe in India, whose able-bodied men were accustomed to descend into the plains for harvest work, and these were the men who, after the negro emancipation in 1834, and the demand for laborers in the West Indies and the Mauritius, went thither as such under British protection.

Lecture.

Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D D., will repeat his highly instructive and entertaining lecture, "Be True to Thyself," Trinity church on the evening of the 13th of May. The lecture will be delivered at the special request of the Ladies' society, and for benefit of the church; aside, therefore, from hearing a highly interesting lecture, who of our citizens will fail to be present?

Fine Horses.

Colonel Abraham is selling at Boaz's Stable (near Markham House) a car load of the finest Carriage and Buggy Horses that has ever been shipped to this market. The Colonel is a splendid judge of fine horses and selected these himself with great care. Buyers would do well to call soon and get pick. may11 d1t

Just Arrived.

Six Parlor Suits of (7 pieces) each, wool Terry-stuffed backs, and spring seat, tete and chairs, at $37.50, the cheapest ever in the city.

A better quality at $50.00 and a superior at $60.00; other Parlor Suits from 75.00 to $125.00.

Carpet Bed Lounges $10.00.

A 40 pounds Hair Mattress, feather tick, in sections, at $10.00 each. Also a full stock of all kinds of Furniture, cheap for cash. JOHN D. STOCKER.
may11 d2t 85 Whitehall street.

Lime! Lime! Lime!

The cheapest and the best in the city, by barrel and car load. Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur street. may11 d2t

M. Rich & Bro. have just received two cases of all-wool black and colored Buntings. They sell them at 20c—sold everywhere from 25c and 30c. may11 d2t

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have removed to Whitehall street, next to Stewart & Fain's.
261 may11 d1w

Suits made to order for $25.00, at
may11 d1t EISEMAN BRO.'S.

Our Specialty

Is the best $10.00 Suits in Atlanta, at Eiseman Bro.'s, 55 Whitehall street.
may11 d1t

New Quarters.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have removed to 71 Whitehall street, opposite Surprise Store.
261 may11 d1w

A splendid White Vest for 75 cents, at
may11 d1t EISEMAN BRO.'S.

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dress Goods

—AT—

John Keely's.

To Mark them Down to such Prices as will surely Close them Out.

READ
THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

5,000 yards elegant Printed Muslins, 5c per yard. Beautiful styles, fast colors.

1,300 yards elegant style Fancy Spring Dress Goods, 4½c, reduced from 15c TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

700 yards elegant Black Temise Cloth, 50c per yard, reduced from 85c, TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

1,500 yards beautiful Wash Poplins, 8c per yard, reduced from 12½c, TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

1,250 yards beautiful Bourrette Dress Goods, 12½c per yard, formerly marked 20c, TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

Black Alpacas reduced.

Black Cashmeres reduced.

All Dress Goods reduced in order TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

An elegant stock of Black and Colored Buntings, JUST OPENED. Cheap!

Bargains will be sold in Black Silks, TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

Bargains in Colored Silks, TO CLOSE THEM OUT.

Elegant Black Grenadines LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

500 yards two-yard wide White French Organdie Muslins, 35c yard, worth 75c.

Bargains in Victoria Lawns, India Linens, etc.

1,200 Parasols, JUST OPENED, fine Twilled Silk, POSITIVELY HALF PRICE

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

in every style of Garment, a very choice line. CHEAP! CHEAP!

I am determined to make the week an interesting one to purchasers, if low prices and good goods will have that effect.

SHOES!

The best assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes and Boots, Slippers, etc., probably to be found this side of Baltimore. No fancy prices!

No trouble to show goods, at
JOHN KEELY'S,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter streets.
may11 d1t

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.

AUSTELL & MANGUM.

Grand Opening of New and Beautiful Spring Goods

A MAMMOTH DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Silks. Black Iron Frame Grenadines. Buntings. Best Stock of Dress Goods in Georgia
Silks. Black Sea Side Grenadines. Buntings. Best Stock of Dress Goods in Georgia
Silks. Black Damasse Grenadines. Buntings. Best Stock of Dress Goods in Georgia
Silks. Old Gold Stripe Grenadines. Buntings. Best Stock of Dress Goods in Georgia

Dry Goods. Fancy Goods. Notions.
Dry Goods. Fancy Goods. Notions.
Dry Goods. Fancy Goods. Notions.

HOSIERY. GLOVES. CORSETS. RIBBONS.
HOSIERY. GLOVES. CORSETS. RIBBONS.
HOSIERY. GLOVES. CORSETS. RIBBONS.

TIES. RUCHINGS. LACES. VEILINGS.
TIES. RUCHINGS. LACES. VEILINGS.
TIES. RUCHINGS. LACES. VEILINGS.

Parasols. Umbrellas. Fans. Buttons.
Parasols. Umbrellas. Fans. Buttons.
Parasols. Umbrellas. Fans. Buttons.
Parasols. Umbrellas. Fans. Buttons.

ON TO-MORROW MORNING, AT OUR NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SALESROOMS,

26 and 28 MARIETTA STREET,

We will have our SPRING STOCK ready for inspection. Our stock is, beyond question, the LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT ever brought to Atlanta and embraces many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS never before introduced into this market.

IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

CAN BE FOUND MANY CHOICE NOVELTIES IN

Brocade and satin stripe Grenadines; check, plain and lattice stripe Buntings; colored and Pekin Silks; in all the New and Fashionable shades. Also, an Elegant stock of Black Gros Grain Silks, from 75c to $4 per yard; 800 pieces of American and Foreign Dress Goods, from 6 1-2 cents to $2.50 per yard. Beautiful Summer Silks, 50c.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

In these goods can be found many desirable styles not usually kept in any other Dry Goods Store in this city, including Afghan Crepe Cloth, Black English Crepe Cloth, Black French Tammaise Cloth, Black Silk Warp, Henrietta Cloth, English Crepe Marette, etc.

White Goods Department.

In this Department can be found many new styles, Organdies, Linen Lawns, Lattice Stripe, Pique, Linen Cambrics, etc., just out this season.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

In this Department we are selling many Goods at prices that barely cover the cost of importation. Just think of it, MISSES' FRENCH KID GLOVES 15 cents; LADIES' GERMAN KID GLOVES, 25 cents; LADIES' GENUINE ALEXANDER KID GLOVES, 50 cents, in all the new shades.
500 dozen Ladies' real German full regular made HOSE at 20 cents—worth 40 to 50 cents.
300 dozen Men's real Balbriggen Silk clock-worked HALF HOSE at 25 cents—worth 50 to 65 cents.
Also, a complete line of Ladies' and Misses' fine Silk Embroidered HOSE at marvelously low prices.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

Beautiful Silk Fringes, in all the new shades, 25 cents, worth 50 cents at many other places. French Woven Corsets, in all sizes, at 25 cents. Best stock of Ribbons in the State.

Our stock is not made up of goods which have been lying in Auction Houses for years, but is composed of

Fresh, Seasonable Goods, direct from the Manufacturers'

and Importers, and having bought this immense stock for CASH, just at the time when goods were very cheap and when freights were down to the very lowest rate possible, being twenty cents per hundred from New York to Atlanta. These and other advantages, which we possess, enable us to sell our Goods at such prices as will be entirely satisfactory to everybody.

STRANGERS VISITING ATLANTA SHOULD CALL, AND EXAMINE THIS IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS, WHERE THEY WILL MEET WITH PROMPT AND POLITE ATTENTION. TERMS CASH.

AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street, corner Broad.

000 may11 d1t sun 2tpg

David H. Dougherty.

I have just received a line of new style Dress Buttons that will almost challenge the world. And a line of Misses' Fancy Stockings for 10c that will beat out the balance of the country. I don't jest.
200may11d&w1t

Just received our second importation of fine French Chip Hats, including all the new and latest styles. The Bazar,
L. WURZBURG,
54 Whitehall street.

Parasols, Parasols, Parasols.

By 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the marking and placing in position of our immense stock of Parasols will be completed, and we cordially invite everybody to call and see the most elegant stock of these goods ever displayed in this country. This stock is free from old styles and shop-worn goods, and persons in want of reliable goods will do well to inspect these goods before making their purchases elsewhere.
AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

Every lady likes it! "The Temptation," a handsome embroidered corset only 75 cents, at The Bazar,
L. WURZBURG,
54 Whitehall street.

David H. Dougherty.

The Colored Silk Fringes that I received this week are too handsome to attempt a description—and prices, too low to mention, might cause you to regard me with suspicion. Confidential. 200may11d&w1t

Agents for Louisville Cement. Sciple & Sons. may11 d2t

Fans 5c—Fans $10. Parasols 10c—Parasols $12. An immense stock of desirable goods. AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

Sole Agents for Catoosa Lime. Sciple & Sons. may11 d2t

Corsets, Corsets.

Don't buy your Corsets before going to M. Rich & Bro. They sell a regular $1.50 Corset for 75 cents. They also sell the regular hand-made French Corset.
may11 d2t

100 Barrels Plaster. Sciple & Sons.
may11 d2t

Zephyrs, Zephyrs.

M. Rich & Bro. keep the largest stock of Zephyrs in the Southern States. Price, 8c per ounce, for all colors. They keep all kinds of Canvas and materials for fancy work. may11 d2t

Portland Cement. Sciple & Sons.
may11 d2t

If you go to M. Rich & Bro. you can buy a good Kid Glove for 25c—better goods at 40c, 75c and $1.00. may11 d2t

Fine Harness.

Messrs. C. W. Motes & Co. have, in the past week, turned out several sets of splendid harness. They keep skilled workmen and the best of material, consequently their harness gives satisfaction to all customers. Try them if you want something nobby and good.

A complete and well-selected stock of Boy's and Children's Clothing from $3.00 upwards, at. EISEMAN & BRO.'S.
may11 d1t

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y to'1

Six of those elegant No. 3½ and 3¾ French Dresser Suits just received. Finest goods in the State. Cannot be found in any other house than "The Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia." P. H. SNOOK.
may11 d1t

Members of the Convention and Visitors are respectfully invited to examine our large stock of Spring and Summer Clothing. Our styles and quality are the best and our priicest the lowest.
A. & S. ROSENFELD,
24 Whitehall, corner Alabama.
000 may8 d4t

Notice to Tax Collectors.

Now is the time to have your Tax Receipt Books printed. Send your orders to THE CONSTITUTION office and we will furnish your books without delay. Send for prices.
may9 d1f

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
JEWELERS,

Desire to call attention to the elegant line of Gold Chains, Sets, Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Watches, etc., which have just been received and are offered at lowest prices.
34 Whitehall Street.
850 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Spring and Summer Styles, Demorest's Patterns just received at Wheeler & Wilson office, 71 Whitehall street. Catalogues free by mail. may11d3t

Full line Burts, Miles and many first class makes Shoes and Boots. All new styles at the lowest prices.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
may11 d2t

A Novelty. The Fan Attachment for Sewing Machines. On exhibition at Wheeler & Wilson office, 71 Whitehall street.
may11 1t

Beautiful line new CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Matting, Shades and Lace Curtains just received. Bought before the recent rise and now sold lower than ever offered in Atlanta.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.
may11 d2t

We are daily adding to our new second stock of Dry Goods this season. Call and examine and you will be convinced we are selling lower than others.
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
may11d2t 66 and 68 Whitehall street.

No other place but "The Bazar" has it. Real Black Bretonne Lace, 18, 25, 30 cents per yard, etc. L. WURZBURG,
54 Whitehall street.

The Discovery

Of the circulation of the blood was an important event in the history of medicine; but if the blood be full of impurities, its circulation, which Providence intended as a blessing, proves a bane. Hence we should cleanse the blood with Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy. 70 may7 d&wlw

Mr. L. Wurzburg will return from New York this week, and will bring with him all the new and latest styles and every novelty in the Millinery Line, for The Bazar, 54 Whitehall street.

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil iglv3

They Have Come.

The largest, the handsomest and cheapest Parlor and Chamber Suites in the state. Parties furnishing their houses can save money by calling on P. H. Snook, whose sales for two weeks aggregated $10,000 in the face of competition that advertise to "duplicate all bills for 10 per cent. less than any other house in Georgia." All goods sold on their merit, and that only. Competition desired. P. H. SNOOK.

Genuine French "Drap D'Ete" in Suits up to 46, cut long. Also, Alpaca Frocks, cut in long style, at greatly reduced prices, at A. & S. ROSENFELD'S, 24 Whitehall, corner Alabama.
000 may8 d4t

All who have seen it are surprised to see how an All-Linen Collar can be sold for 5 cents. But The Bazar proves it. Come and see L. WURZBURG,
54 Whitehall street.

Dress Goods, Silks, etc., at attractive prices. AUSTELL & MANGUM,
26 and 28 Marietta street.

David H. Dougherty

Received last week a splendid line of double-width Black French Bunting. They are as cheap as handsome. Who said they were not? 200may11d&w1t

Demorest's Patterns, Portfolio and what to wear, at Wheeler & Wilson office. Remember the new number—71 Whitehall street. 261 may11 d1w

A splendid Business Suit for $5.00, at EISEMAN BRO.'S, 55 Whitehall Street.
may11 d1t

LOCAL AND BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ladies are respectfully requested to call at M. Rich & Bro.'s and inspect their stock of Dress Goods and Trimmings that they have opened during the past week. Their prices will astonish you. may11d2t

You can save time and money by going to M. Rich & Bro.'s to buy your Ladies' Children's and Infants' Underwear and Suits. They are positively cheaper than you can make them. We have polite and attentive sales-ladies in that department.
may11d2t

M. Rich & Bro. have just completed arrangements in their manufacturing department that enables them to sell Ladies', Children's and Infants' Underwear and Suits at positively less than you can make the goods up for. Call at Rich's, and you will convince yourself. may11d2t

M. Rich & Bro. have enlarged their Ready-made Department. They will duplicate any bill or price-list from the north. As they manufacture these goods, they guarantee them of superior make, and can fill any bill in the Underwear line for either Ladies' Children's or Infant's wear. Orders filled on approbation. may11d&w2t

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

THE CONSTITUTION BUILDING,
ATLANTA.

DELIVERED in the city of Atlanta for One Dollar month.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION, postage free, $10.00 a year, $1.00 a month.

THE DAILY edition contains fuller and fresher intelligence from all parts of the world than any other Georgia paper. Its news columns and correspondence are the most varied and its telegraphic service the most complete. Its circulation extends all over Georgia and into neighboring states, and its editorial opinions and comments are more widely quoted than any other southern newspaper.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from any part of the country.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

Four pages, thirty-six long columns—Published every Tuesday morning.

TERMS PER ANNUM, postage free, one copy, $1.50; six months, $1.00; ten copies one year, $12.50; twenty copies, $20.00.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION will compare more than favorably with that of any other weekly in the south. It is the cheapest paper of its class in Georgia, is carefully edited and contains, in compact form, the cream of the Daily. Among its attractions are original stories by the best southern writers, the latest news and market reports, elaborately prepared articles on agricultural matters, timely editorials, comments upon current events, crisp, sparkling and pungent paragraphs, and choice selections in prose and poetry.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to
THE CONSTITUTION,
ATLANTA.

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 25 to 20c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION
mar2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga

Change of Schedule.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., March 21, 1878.

Schedule Northeastern Railroad, taking effect MONDAY, MARCH 24th, 1879. Trains Daily except Sunday.

Leave Athens	6 00 a m
Arrive at Lula	8 50 a m
Arrive at Atlanta (via A.-L. R.R.)	12 40 p m
Leave Atlanta, " " "	5 45 a m
Leave Lula	9 50 a m
Arrive at Athens	12 15 p m

Close connections made from Atlanta to Athens by taking the morning train on the Air-Line Railroad. JAS. M. EDWARDS,
000 mar23 dtf Superintendent.

DAVID H. DOUGHERTY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Notions, Trimmings,

Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' fine Shoes, etc.,

35 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

My Stock is Large and Fine and My Prices suit the Times.

I have just returned from the Northern and Eastern Markets, where myself and resident buyer have spent several weeks in getting my present stock, and I assure you that I have taken every possible precaution and pains-taking to make it complete in every department, and have no hesitancy in saying that an examination will satisfy the most expert and fastidious buyers that this stock surpasses all others that I has been my privilege to exhibit. It is brilliant in all the NOVELTIES and NEW DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS, and throughout the entire house many lines of choice and fancy goods are to be seen not heretofore displayed in this market.

The Curtains will Rise To-morrow Morning at Seven O'clock,

And it is my desire that you all procure season tickets early, for I have the inside track and am still running on my "SHORT PROFIT PLAN." To there is no money in it let's make it funny.

I will be pleased to have as many of you call as can conveniently do so without leaving the children alone. But if circumstances are such that you can't call, then send your child, "FOR IT CAN BUY HERE JUST AS CHEAP AS YOURSELF." I will be pleased to have you send for samples and compare prices, for in a multitude of wisdom there is safety.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

In this department my stock is unsurpassed in the South. In it can be found all the new designs in French and English Novelty Suitings, Mourning Cloth, Black Lace Grenadines in Silk, a Dress (very handsome), Pure Camels Hair Debege, India Cashmere, Silk Warp Crepe Dechine, Silk Warp Tamise, Henriettas, Taffetas, Real French Buntings, Tiffany Brocades, etc. I can't find names to describe the stock. Come and call for what you wish. It is here. And an inspection of these goods will post you as to the newest styles, whether or not you wish to buy.

Silks, Satins and Velvets!

A superb line of Black Dress and Trimmings Silks, also Colored Dress and Trimming Silks in an endless variety, including all the new shades. Black and Colored Damase Silks in summer weights—in the finest and combinations and newest designs. Damase Silk and Satin Mixture for Polonaise. The elegance of these goods is beyond description. Black and Trimming Satins in any shade desired. Splendid line of Black and Colored Velvets, also Black and Colored Cashmere. In these goods I lead the market. You can be suited here in what you need and save some money too. To save the dollar is what we try. The look before you buy.

Fringes, Buttons and Trimmings.

You know that it is just as as important for a merchant to have a good line of Trimmings as it is for him to have a handsome line of Dress Goods and so do I. Consequently, when I was getting up my stock it was my desire to make this department as complete and attractive as any other. My experience has taught me that to be deficient even in a line of Buttons will often hazard the sale of a dress. Hence the magnificence of this department. Better use your glasses when examining these goods lest the hues of the rainbow might dazzle the eye. BUT IT WONT HURT YOUR POCKET.

LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS AND HOSIERY.

My Lace stock is complete, including Real Valincines, Real Point, Real Torchon, Real Breton, Real Dutchisse, Italian and a great variety of other handsome, stylish and cheap Laces—much used in Trimmings.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—This department is very much enlarged and here we can match your money.

IN HOSIERY—We have all the NEW AND NOBBY THINGS for Ladies, Misses and Children, including Childrens' ½ and ¾ goods in White, Blue and Pink. A few Misses' Lisle and Gents' ½ Hose. My stock is attractive. Suited to young men from 5 years old to boys of 50. Call and look at these goods before buying and you will buy before leaving

Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies and Towels.

In plain White Damask, Loom Dice and Pure Turkey Red, in OIL COLORS, my stock was never so near complete. The styles are simply elegant, and in these I can show you some real gems and save you 15 per cent.

My stock of Doylies and Napkins is equally large and full of interest to those who buy in keeping with the old adage, "A PENNY SAVED IS SO MUCH MADE."

My line of Towels be sure and see. For there certainly is a great variety. They are made of Cotton, Linen and Crash, and were BOUGHT STRAIGHT OUT FOR CASH.

Neckwear, Gloves, etc.

In Ladies' and Gents' Neckwear my stock comprises all the new and attractive things of the season. In Ladies Goods especially my line is unusually large and the styles very handsome. Splendid assortment of Silk Lace Mitts, also Lisle and Silk in Lace effect. My assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Kids was never so winning in style and prices.

SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

I carry an immense stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, in fine goods. Most of them being manufactured especially to my order. I deal largely in Zeigler's work and others of equal merit and reputation. In this department I make a specialty of FINE GOODS.

White Goods, Corsets, etc.

Splendid line 8-4 White Nainsook, India Mull, Lindien, Victory and Bishop Lawns, Swiss, India Twilled Long Cloth, Thread Cambrics, Tarletons, Irish Linen, Pant Linen, Coatings, etc. Dress Linen in "Butlist," "Blain Bros." White Figured and Blouse. An immense stock of Corsets of the best styles and fit. The best line of Pant Goods and Coating in the market—Broad Cloths, Black Doeskines, Fancy Cassimere, etc.

I run a Wholesale Room separate from my Retail Department.

I buy most of my goods by the solid package from the first hands for CASH and keep an experienced buyer in New York all the time, watching out for bargains, and where the money will get the most he is to be found. I have been identified with the Jobbing Trade of this place since the last war and don't hesitate to say that these advantages give me facilities over any house in this market in my line for buying goods cheap. Then I do not believe in holding on to a handfull of goods for 33 per cent., but

"LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS" IS MY MOTTO!

I am determined to let the people know that I am selling goods cheap, and thereby avoid the necessity of making a speech over every sale.

I thank the generous public kindly for their liberal encouragement in the past and would be pleased to have you call and examine my stock and prices or send for samples, and if you don't find my figures on the inside you need not buy.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED. **Terms Cash.**
82 may3 d7t sat sun wed thur fri sat sun top 6th 7th and 8th ecl 4th page. DAVID H. DOUGHERTY.

The Piedmont Air-Line.

THE GREAT DOUBLE DAILY

TRUNK LINE

OF THE SOUTHEAST,

and, with its connections, the

ONLY DIRECT LINE

—FROM—

New Orleans to the Southeast!

TO ALL POINTS IN

NORTHEAST GEORGIA,
SOUTH CAROLINA,
NORTH CAROLINA,
VIRGINIA,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES!

The only line running PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING ROOM SLEEPING-CARS (South of the Potomac River) THROUGH FROM

Atlanta to New York Without Change.

Virtually no change between New Orleans and New York, as the hand baggage is transferred by the porter to a clean and well ventilated car, while the passenger is dining at Atlanta, Ga.

72 Miles Shorter

Than any other Line To

RICHMOND,
BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK,
BOSTON,

AND ALL EASTERN CITIES.

☞On and after SUNDAY, March 1st, passengers leaving Atlanta at 5:45 a. m. will dine in Washington at 1:10 p. m. the following day, 8½ hours in advance of any other route, and, by the same train, will arrive in NEW YORK CITY the second evening, at 10:05 by regular Southern Express Train, 4 hours and 50 minutes in advance of ANY OTHER LINE.

By this line you are only one night (between Charlotte and Washington) in Sleeping Car, which makes it cheaper than any other route.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 3.00 p m. arrive in Washington City at 9:55 p. m. and in New York at 6:45 a. m. second day.

The Safest Route.

Ask for Tickets and Check your Baggage by the

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.

SEE TIME TABLES.

W. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Pass. & Tic. Ag't, Atlanta, Ga. | J. R. MACMURDO, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Richmond, Va
J. L. WALDROP, General Passenger Agent, No. 9 Astor House, New York.
R. R. HILLUPS, J. C. DUNLAP, Passenger Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
000 mar6 d1y

9th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!
**Commonwealth Dist

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHIN GO DS.

Read the Advantages

OFFERED BY

HIRSCH BROTHERS

To all who would like to Dress well for a small amount of Money!

We Desire you to know that we have ent our old and familiar stands, Nos. 3 and 50 WHITEHALL STREET,

Business and Dress Suits,

In a large variety of Patterns, Cut in the Latest Styles and made with care, under the personal supervision of one of our firm. We are showing a much larger and finer assortment than heretofore.

PLAIN AND FANCY LINEN DUCK,

AND MARSEILLES VESTS,

At Prices within the Reach of All!

Clothing is a large item in every man's expenses, and it should be a matter of consideration where he can buy CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS to the best advantage. At our Store, No. 50 WHITEHALL STREET, our CUSTOM work is unsurpassed in any city. BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS made to order at prices lower than ever, workmanship and fit guaranteed.

Furnishing Goods

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES.

The largest assortment of Neck Ties, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Gents' Underwear and, in fact, everything in the FURNISHING GOODS line displayed in the city.

We mean what we say. Call and be convinced that

HIRSCH BROTHERS,

Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall Street,

— ARE THE —

Clothiers of Atlanta!

Attentive salesmen will take pleasure in showing you Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Frock Suits, also a fine stock of Diagonals and Worsted Coats and Vests, cut in Sack and Single and Double-Breasted Frock style

"ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH!"

SAVE MONEY

By buying your CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS of

HIRSCH BROTHERS.

Don't forget that we have an endless variety of YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in Styles and Prices that cannot fail to please the most fastidious Parent

The stout, the thin, the middle-sized,
Can have their hopes realized
By getting a Suit to Fit, at

HIRSCH BROTHERS,

Nos. 3 and 50 Whitehall street

453 apr25 dlm

LOTTERIES.

LSL

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MAY 13th, 1879—105th Monthly Drawing

Louisiana State Lottery Compan

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which fund has been added a reserve Fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.

HALF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,000	each	5,000
5 Prizes of	500	5,000
20 Prizes of	100	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,70
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,80
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	90

187 Prizes, amounting to $110,40

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.

136 apr8d&wtw

White Lead.

JUST RECEIVED 20,000 POUNDS

COLLIER CO.'S

SAINT LOUIS

Strictly Pure Lead,

—BY—

DANIEL & MARSH,

DRUGGISTS.

Also, large lot Boiled and Raw

LINSEED OIL,

THE PUREST MARKET,

— BY —

DANIEL & MARSH,

DRUGGISTS.

322 aprt dlm

LITTLE

Speedy Corn Sheller.

IT IS HIGHLY ENDORSED BY GEN. FRANK Cheatham, Gen. Harding, General Hickman, Col. Overton and many others of the largest farmers of Tennessee, and is the most perfectly-made and easily-worked CORN SHELLER ever manufactured. A boy ten years old can shell from ten to twelve bushels an hour. It nubs either end of the ear, and shells Seed Corn perfectly. It is Convenient, Cheap and Durable. It takes off every grain, will shell any size Corn from "pop" corn to the largest ear, and is warranted for five years. No Farmer can afford to be without it. Farmers, Mechanics, Bu[illegible]men, and the public generally are requested to call at

HALL & MORRIS'S AUCTION HOUSE

Corner Marietta and Broad streets, and examine this WONDERFUL LITTLE MACHINE.

AGENTS WANTED for every County in this state and South Caroli[illegible]

For particulars address

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

LETTER LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post-office at Atlanta, County of Fulton, State of Georgia, May 11, 1879. Persons calling for any of said letters will please say advertised and name the date.

A—Jas Allen, Miss L E Alexander, P G Allbritton 2.

B—Melia Banks, B W Baker, O Bowden, C W Baker, Edward Butler, Stanton, Brezeznika, Harriet Barrow, Thos Bowen, Miss Indiana Bolton, Miss Julia Brown, Mrs Victoria Beall, W C Bond.

C—Miss Ada Cruce, Bell Cannon, O F Cone, Miss F S Christian 2 S L Cohen, Sandy Cloud, H T Clausen, Ida Chambers, Jno Cain, Lula Carter.

D—Mrs Anna Davis, Eliza Dulons, Jacob Davis, Miss Linday Davis.

E—Ellen Ellins, Miss Helen Endlick, C E Edwards.

F—Fipleaves & Co. Mr Faught, Mrs Haniel Franklin, Mrs Susan Freeman, Bale Frey, C W Flonce.

G—Mrs Francis Guthrie, Mrs Lilla Gibbs, W D Gammon, W T Grady, W T Grisham.

H—M Hoiree, Rev A L Hall, Miss Ary Hawkins, Cora Harly, Dan N Hammond, S P Harrold, Mrs Sarah Hill Mrs T J Hart, Hamp Harrison, Willie Hollingsworth, Miss L L Holland, Lewis Harris.

I—A Isreal.

J—Mollie Jordan, Mrs R L Jones, G P Johnson, Sarah Jones, Revy Jamerson 2, J James, col'd, Dr Wm Jenkins, W H L Jerrold.

K—J A Kimbell, R Keith.

L—Miss Sallie Lowe, Jno Layman & Co, W D Lake, Miss Lizzie Lovell, Miss Lizzie Lawrence, Miss Belle Lofton.

M—Mrs A Moore, McArthur & Tilman, Hattie Moore, Mrs E C Mullenax, R M V Morris Miss Georgia Morris, Miss Indiana Mern, Miss Tuck.r, Martin, R C Murray, W H Craige.

N—J W Nagle, Ben Norwood, Miss Ella Norton.

O—W Olstern, R G Orr.

P—L B Phillips, Miss Lella Patton, W W Padgett, Mrs E G Pegg, Andrew Peterson, Powell Owens & Co.

R—S A Ryan, J W Robinson, J W Russey, J T Reeves, Sarah Reeder, Fannie Rakestraw, A K Ramsay, A J Randolph.

S—Martha Shacke-ford, Sanford & Pinion, Mrs Carrie V Smith, Carrie Sumaons, Miss Della Saves, Mrs Fannie Strange S A Swegen, Grid Simton, Mrs I T Sneed, O Butcher Smith.

T—Manson Thrash, Miss Mollie Thurman, Mary Thomas, Mrs Ella Thomas, Jno Thomson, W W Turner, Jno Toliver.

W—Mrs Madaline Wiley, Miss Mollie Wooten, Mrs E Whitley, Woods Willis, Henry Wilson, Taylor Wilson, Jas Walker, Jas Warren, Miss Lou Williams, L L Waters.

BENJ. CONLEY, P. M.

PICNIC

—OF—

ATLANTA TURN VEREIN!

—AT—

WOLF'S PARK.

Tuesday, May 13, 1879.

MUSIC BY THE

5TH U. S. ARTILLERY BAND.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

124 mays d2t thur sun

Excursion from Augusta to Charleston.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE GEORGIA RAILroad Stockholders' Convention, will leave Augusta, May 14th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Leave Charleston on the 15th, at — o'clock p. m

Fare for the Round Trip.....$2.50.

Tickets for sale at the Central Hotel, Planters' Hotel, and Pendleton's Boarding House, Augusta, Ga.

C. W. ARNOLD, Manager,
499 apr27 d3t sun Harlem, Ga.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAIL-OAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 6th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	4 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens	3 30 p m	" Macon	7 10 a m
" Washing'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak	1 08 p m	Camak	11 41 a m
" Milled'v'e	3 00 p m	" Washing'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 20 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

Daily—Except Sundays.			
Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	4 30 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York, without change via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, R. R. DORSEY,
Superintendent, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WORM OIL.

SMITH'S WORM OIL!

ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1878.

A few nights since I gave my son one dose of the Worm Oil, and the next day he passed sixteen large worms. At the same time I gave one to my little girl, four years old, and she passed eighty-six worms from four to fifteen inches long.

W. F. PHILLIPS.

WORM OIL for sale by Druggists generally. Prepared by Dr. E. S. LYDON, Athens, Georgia. Price, 25 cents. 71 mar5 d6m wed sun

GREATEST

Out-Door Recreation of the Age.

NEW AND IMPROVED

Archery Goods.

(Wright & Thorne's Patent)

THE MOST PERFECT

Bows, Arrows, Targets,

Target Stands, Quivers, Belts, etc.,

of BETTER quality, for less MONEY than ever offered before. Mail orders promptly attended to. Send for Catalogue and Price-list.

TERRELL, DIETZ & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Above goods can also be obtained of Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, N. Y.

1 may2 d2m fri sun wed

E. B. THOMPSON'S

LINIMENT for RHEUMATISM.

ALSO CURES

Lame-back, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises Etc. The Most Penetrating Liniment in the World.

E. B. THOMPSON & CO.—Sirs: I am well pleased with your Rheumatic Liniment. The boy I had it used on had been suffering with Rheumatism about two months, causing a contraction of the muscles so that he was crawling downward until almost half double, and unable to do any work. I had the Liniment applied as directed, and in two weeks time he was almost entirely well and able to do his regular duties as a farm hand. I have also used it on myself with like success.

AUGUSTUS J. KING,
County School Commissioner, Upon Co., Ga.

THE ROCK, Upson County, Ga., November, 1878.—E. B. Thompson & Co.—Sirs: I used your Liniment for neuralgia and toothache. It relieved me in five minutes, and I have not been troubled with neuralgia or toothache since.

JAMES T. ROSE.

Hon. J. R. Jenkins, of Barnesville, says: I used your Liniment on one of my farm hands who was completely broken down in the back and hips. It cured him—he thinks he was well in twenty-four hours after he used it.

It Cures a Case of 40 Years Standing.

BARNESVILLE, GA., October, 1878.—Sirs: I had been afflicted with Rheumatism in my leg and foot for forty years. I used Dr. E. B. Thompson's Liniment for Rheumatism, and have had no pain since.

Captain Tyler is well known. He has lived in Barnesville a long time, and is one of her best men.

Sold by Druggists and Prepared and Sold by E. B. THOMPSON & CO., Barnesville, Ga.

For sale in Atlanta by Dr. P. B. HOLT, 26 Whitehall street. 506 jan30 d sun 8m&wsm

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Agriculture—Bud Worms—Peach Crops—Georgia Crop News.

AGRICULTURE.

A great deal of the land in Georgia that is now under cultivation is susceptible of higher improvement, and what a reproach to the state to see hundreds of acres of neglected acres growing up in weeds and briars, presenting a gloomy, unfruitful appearance. The extent of uncultivated ground in Georgia reflects upon the numbers of idle white and colored men who swarm around our towns and villages, loafing on street corners, around depots and about court rooms. If only a part of the idle land in the state was brought into cultivation, much of the evil of deficient crops would be done away with. Less hay, wheat, corn, flour and bacon would be brought from other states, and many of the causes of emigration, idleness and beggary would be done away with.

There is not a session of our legislature but that acts are passed for the benefit of schools, or of merchants, or of some profession, and it is right; at the same time it is equally as important that the agricultural interests should be looked after. Everything possible should be done that the farmer may succeed, for his success gives an increase to the supply of provisions, augments population, strengthens the arm of the government, and promotes the welfare of the people.

Of those who are engaged in farming in our state, it is due them to say that in the last year or two they have made improvement in farming. They are demonstrating the fact that a well-tilled soil, though of inferior quality, will produce better crops from year to year, than a naturally good soil that is cultivated in a slipshod manner. They are finding out that where land is well worked, air, moisture and the various gases, all of them having fertilizing properties, are easily admitted, and are absorbed by the roots of plants. They have ascertained that when land are subject to drouth deep tillage is the principal means of relief. They have learned that in all broadcast crops the tillage must precede sowing. That in all hoed crops the essential point is to force the crop along as fast as possible, and as soon as possible after it appears above the ground.

In another part of the column we give the latest news from our state exchanges, and by letter as to the crop prospects at present from various parts of the state.

BUD WORMS.

FLOWERY BRANCH, GA., May 7.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In your supplement of last Sunday I notice a gentleman from Franklin, Ga., desires to know what will kill or prevent "bud worms" in corn. Your answer to him I think is good, but for his benefit and others, will suggest the following: Turn the land well early in the fall—before frost—with a good two-horse plow (I mean stubble), then plant corn early in the spring (from March 20 to April 10 for this section), and apply in drill or hill either of the following fertilizers: ashes, compost, acid phosphate, guano, or any good manure; let the fertilizer be scattered in the drill or hill and drop the corn on it. After giving this a trial as stated, I am sure you will have no cause for complaint of bud worms hereafter. Respectfully, W. HOSCH.

LUCERNE.

If our Bartow county correspondent will refer to his back numbers of the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION he will find lucerne spoken of at some length. It is a perennial plant, and nearly allied to clover. It will flourish in almost any climate, but is somewhat particular as to soil. It delights in a high, dry, calcarious, rich loamy soil, but does not do well in low, damp soils, or tenacious clays. Our very light sandy soils do not suit it as well as some others. The best mode of planting is in drills, and it should be thoroughly cultivated until the plants are well established. Weeds should be kept down. It should be planted alone, and not with any other crop. The green forage from lucerne, when successfully cultivated, is remarkable. When the season is suitable, some seasons several crops are cut. It is perennial, and if properly fertilized and cultivated it will yield beautiful crops for several years in succession.

GARDEN PLANTS.

Reference is not made to peas, beans, radishes, lettuce, onions, etc., but some of the herbs once raised in our gardens, and were used for culinary purposes, and sometimes on account of their medicinal qualities.

We rarely see any garden cress or peppergrass now, yet, it makes a very pleasant and refreshing salad. It may be used alone or mixed with lettuce.

Leeks are disappearing from our gardens, and yet while green they are very good for flavoring soups, omelets and salads. Spearmint is a good herb for soups, and is fine in a sauce for roasted lamb. Thyme, summer savory, sage and sweet marjoram, are nice for soups, broths, and stuffings. Balm, lavender, and rosemary are valuable for their aromatic properties, and horehound for its medicinal qualities. Horehound is good for colds chamomile flower tea for debility, and wormwood steeped in vinegar is an excellent application for sprains.

Farmer, have these things in your garden. Gather them on a sunshiny day, when they are in their prime, just before full bloom, keep them free from dust, dampness and insects; dry as quickly as possible, and when they are brittle and crisp, pick off the leaves, reduce them to a fine powder, and place each variety in a bottle, which should be tightly corked and labeled.

COTTON GROWING.

From a letter received by us from Lee county we see that the writer falls into error in supposing we advise planters not to raise cotton. We do oppose the all-cotton crop, and the buying of mules, fertilizers, bacon, corn, hay, implements and everything else, and that on time, to raise cotton with. Our plan is to grow, raise and breed all that is possible on the farm that is needed, a little to sell, and let the main crop be cotton. Cotton is king; it requires 7,000,000 bales to meet the demands of the world. Georgia and the cotton growing states have pretty much all this demand to meet, and the day and the policy of Georgia and the southern states is to raise the amount with the greatest economy, and to carry it to the highest point in quantity.

WATERMELONS.

In several issues of THE CONSTITUTION we have given different modes of planting and cultivating watermelons. We give another. Thoroughly prepare the ground, then mark it off both ways ten feet apart, then put a large shovel full of rotten manure to each hill. Plow the ground, and hoe around the hills every week till the vines have grown sufficiently to meet. We should have said thin to two plants in a hill. If bugs are troublesome, sprinkle finely slaked lime over the vines when the dew is on. Nothing so affords more pleasure and gives more satisfaction than a luscious watermelon. There is no other crop that so well repays generous culture and care. The best soil for melons is a warm, sandy one, and as free as possible from weeds and grass.

BUNDLING.

Corn should be cut when the grain is glazed, and before the leaves are dead. Cut and bundle, and put in shocks. Some prefer to cut the stalks and strip the leaves, and then cut off the ears, and let the stalks stand in the field. We prefer the first method

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE law firm of Stockton & Andrews has been dissolved by mutual consent. The assets of said firm have been purchased by A. B. Andrews & Co., who have also assumed to pay all the liabilities of the late firm of Stockton & Andrews.
W. H. STOCKTON,
A. B. ANDREWS.

MR. STOCKTON WILL REMAIN WITH US and will be glad to wait upon his numerous friends and customers.
A. B. ANDREWS & CO.,
237 may9 dit 16 Whitehall street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1879.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, has complied with all the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United states, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN J. KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF ATLANTA," in the city of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, is authorized to commence the business of Banking, as provided in section Fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and Seal of office, this 3rd day of May, 1879.
[Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.]
[Signed] JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.
No. 2424.
129 may8 d2w

Y. M. L. A.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF the Young Men's Library Association will be held at the Library Rooms on Tuesday evening, May 13th, at 8 o'clock, at which time the reports of the officers for the past year will be read, and nominations for officers and four Directors will be made.

The election of Officers and four Directors will take place on Tuesday, May 20th, at the Hall. The polls will be open from 3 o'clock p. m. to 9 o'clock p. m.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed as managers of the election:
A. P. STEWART, E. A. ANGIER,
W. T. MCCLESKEY, PATK CALHOUN,
J. F. BURKE, AARON HAAS,
WALTER R. BROWN, JNO. M. HARWELL,
A. ROSENFELD, E. Y. CLARKE.
By order of the pd. W. H. NUTTING,
301 apr16 d Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR
FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.

Office of Acting Commissary of Subsistence,
Post of McPherson Barracks,
Atlanta, Ga., March 27, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 a. m. on Tuesday, May 13, 1879, for furnishing the Fresh Beef and Mutton required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., for 18me to troops, at this station, during twelve months commencing July 1st, 1879.

The contract will not be construed to involve the United States in any obligation for payment in excess of the appropriation by Congress for this purpose.

Blank proposals and all information as to conditions, quality of the meat, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to
JAMES H. BALDWIN,
124 may8 d4t 1st Lt. 18th Inf. A. C. S.

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
— DEALER IN —
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES.
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
— AND —
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.
cm tle d wtw

Cheap for Cash.

I HAVE ON HAND ONE OF THE MOST stylish and Best Selected Stocks of SPRING GOODS ever brought by any Tailor to Atlanta and guarantee not only the NOBBIEST FIT, but satisfaction every way. I only ask a trial.
A. SAIZKY,
306 apr16 dlm 2d pg Merchant Tailor, No. 4 Wall street.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURER ON
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
132 feb5 d6m ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta Health Institute.
ELECTRICITY
MOVEMENTS & WATER-CURE,
U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician.,
M. E. HORINE, M. D., Manager.
Miss M. B. HORINE, Matron.

DR. ROBERTSON, FORMERLY OF THE Rowland Spring Hygienic Institute, has, because of the inaccessibility of his former location, permanently established his Institute in this city, where easy access, greater facilities, and superior accommodations than have ever before been offered by a Health Institute south, are now extended to invalids from all parts of the country. We confidently claim to have the leading Southern Hygienic Home and Health Institute, with superintended by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians who treat all Acute and Chronic diseases scientifically without a particle of medical drug nostrums in any form, and with success unequaled under any other method of treatment. Special invitations to visit or correspond with us, are extended to persons who—are—because of continued dosing and drugging—constipated incurable. Certificates of cures from, and references to, some of the most influential citizens of the country furnished on application. Patients in this city or at a distance visited and treated when practicable at their homes. For particulars, call at Atlanta Health Institute, No. 178 W. Peters street, or address DR. U. O. ROBERTSON,
271 feb19 d6m wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga.

TO STOCKHOLDERS
GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE Stockholders of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company will be held in Augusta, at 10 o'clock a. m., on WEDNESDAY, May 14th, 1879.

Stockholders desiring to attend may procure passes for themselves and families by exhibiting their Certificates of Stock to the Agent at nearest Depot, and filling out and signing an application for the passes needed.

To avoid over-crowding the trains, to the discomfort and danger of all, passes will be limited strictly to the legal family of each owner of stock, to wit: Husband and wife, sons under age, and unmarried daughters. Each pass will be good only for the single person named on it, and conductors will collect fare if it is presented by any other person. They will be good to AUGUSTA only on May 12th to 14th inclusive, and to return 14th to 17th inclusive, and no extension of time can be granted. Apply for your passes early. Certificates of Stock will not be recognized for passage by conductors.
S. K. JOHNSON,
288 may1 dtilmay14 Superintendent.

RANKIN'S NEURALGIA CURE
RELIEVES
Neuralgia and Nervous Headache
IN TEN TO TWENTY MINUTES, AND
Often the Relief is Instantaneous.

It contains no Opium, Morphine, Strychnine or Arsenic.

Call at our store and get a bottle free of charge.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Druggists.

SACCHARED OIL
— OF THE —
SAW PALMETTO.

Induces Sleep, Improves Digestion, Increases Flesh and Weight, and Relieves the Irritation of the Throat and Larynx.

CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.
HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
288 feb16 d4m Druggists

$1000 REWARD for any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and effects cures in 3 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1870, on it. Nowhere genuine.
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.
2 apr10 d&w tf sun 17

The Constitution.

THE ZULU WAR.

The Relief of Ekowe Graphically Described.

ST. VINCENT, April 22.—The relief of Colonel Pearson has been accomplished by the column under the personal command of Lord Chelmsford. After difficult marches, our troops, who had already been sighted from Ekowe, camped at Ginghilovo toward sundown on the 1st of April. Much rain was falling about dusk and during the night, and it had been signaled from the Ekowe church tower that the Zulus were drawing in upon the general's position with very large numbers. Lord Chelmsford had taken every possible precaution against surprise. The faces of the camp were covered with lines of shelter trenches, the guns posted at the angles, and all positions of importance covered.

A little before 6 o'clock a m. large masses of Zulus began to show all over the hill-tops in our vicinity on the northeastern side of the camp. The thickets in this direction seemed on a sudden to swarm with the enemy, who, with their usual tactics, were seen pouring in a stream of shields and black bodies, right and left, so as gradually to envelop this quarter of our inager. As soon as their order of battle was thus formed, they came down in a most resolute style upon the side of the camp defended by the sixtieth rifles, raising their curious war-cry and brandishing their weapons. The foremost portion of the rifles were lying inside the trenches already mentioned, and their supports behind them had a second line of shelter, as well as the laagered wagons, from which to fire, and the Gatlings were stationed to the right.

As the enemy drew out of the grass and thorn bushes into a dense semi-circle of advancing warriors, the whole front of our camp broke out into a sheet of fierce flame which ran from corner to corner without intermission, in rattling volleys of a frightful close-range musketry. Nothing, it might be thought, could live before this terrible and perpetual roll of the breech loader, and yet our gallant though savage foes crowded their way onward through the hail of death. While spreading now to the right, now to the left, as if to find some break in the wall of fire, their central swarms kept desperately pressing forward past the fallen bodies of their comrades. Those behind sprang to the front over the corpses of their fellows, only to sink to the ground themselves and to be succeeded by fresh desperadoes. It was impossible for men to perish with more magnificent contempt of death, but they could not quite reach even our outer trenches. After again and again charging up to within twenty or thirty yards of the muzzles of our Martini-Henris—despite the withering tempest of bullets rained upon them, to say nothing of the Gatling fire and the rockets—these heroic savages gave the game up at last upon this face of the camp, leaving the front of our defenses piled with dead and wounded.

Another large body had meanwhile concentrated on the other flank of our laager, and just as the first attack was falling a second and most spirited attempt to rush our positions was tried in this new quarter. If the courage of the enemy was admirable, so was the coolness with which the men of ninety-first and fifty-seventh met the swarms of yelling thousands which closed in toward the trenches. This last effort was led by a chief of high rank named Dubalmanzi, who was mounted on a good horse, and rode in the thick of his regiments close up to the laager. The onset was for some minutes very formidable, and once inside our lines such men might have done anything; but the never ceasing rattle of the breech-loaders could not be confronted, and, on the point of forcing on that hand-to-hand fight which they wanted, the daring barbarians in red gave way again, and finally abandoned the attack.

A ringing British cheer was raised upon this second retreat of the enemy, and the word was given for the mounted troops to dash out. This was done by the cavalry and Barrow's mounted infantry, accompanied by some of the swift-footed native contingent, who flew forth from the shelter of the wagons and pursued the now disheartened survivors. Once turned and beaten, the Zulus could no further stand, and for the heglong hunt which ensued almost as many of the foe as had fallen before the musketry and the fire of the Gatlings were overtaken and dispatched in the bush. From the first appearance of Cetewayo's army upon the hill tops and amid the hollows till the last fierce blows dealt on the flying savages, the affair did not occupy two hours. But it was sharp work while it lasted, and though the British loss in killed was only five, and in killed and wounded together fifty for all contingents, yet some nine or ten hundred Zulus lay dead around us as the sun rose high. Their total loss is estimated at 1,500, with many more wounded.

Edison's Lightning Bug.

Indianapolis Journal correspondence.

I heard a funny thing when I was at Menlo last, which has not yet got into the papers, and which tends to excite in any well-regulated mind considerable awe of Edison's genius.

Your readers will remember that one of my letters spoke of the possibility of utilizing the present gas-pipes by running the electric wires through them. "How is this wonderful thing going to get his wires through the pipes, I should like to know?" asked an unbeliever with a sneer, in the Telegram. Edison took the paragraph and thought it over.

"Why, see here, Johnson!" he exclaimed the next morning. "I'll make a bug that will draw a wire through all the pipes in New York."

"Make a bug!" said Johnson, Batchelor, and Griffin, all in a breath; "what in the world are you talking about?"

"Well, I'll make a bug," said Edison, "an iron bug that will go where you send it and drag a wire after it."

And they drew around while he described his coming—or rather his going—bug.

Next day he hatched a rude specimen of that insect as large as a coat-button. And it stood out on the table and crawled.

It was constructed thus: A minute electromagnet carrying behind it a fine insulated wire, and the armature of the magnet operating a friction pawl. Now observe—every time the circuit is closed through the magnet the armature is attracted, the pawl clutches the sides of the gas-pipe with its claws and the magnet behind is drawn towards the armature about a sixteenth of an inch. When the circuit is open, the armature reaches forward ready to take a second step. Thus, at every closing of the circuit, the little magnet advances one step and drags forward the insulated wire.

This description of mine will be blind and perhaps incomprehensible to non-experts, but more people know something about electricity than formerly did, and every telegraph operator within your "circuit" will understand this iron-bug reaches out its armature claws and crawls around a gas-pipe.

"Now, don't misunderstand this," said Edison, "it isn't at all likely it will ever be used to thread gas-pipes. I have made it merely for fun—just to show that I can make a first-rate bug that will crawl around all by himself. I shan't make a cockroach, for there is no necessity for any more, but—by the way, I may make a toy lightning-bug some time. He could be made to lighten easy enough. I wonder if he could be made to fly."

Perhaps I had better tell you now, before I forget it, the secret of Edison's new telephone, which I could not divulge when I wrote to you about it. I told you that you could both talk to and hear it without being very near it, but I had to decline to tell you the secret of this new power. I do not know that it has yet been published, but I shall venture to tell you that the secret agent is—chalk. Nothing but chalk. By merest accident Edison discovered that chalk possesses very rare ability to transmit sound.

I went up stairs with him when I first heard it. As my foot struck the top stair my ear caught:

—the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this son of York;
And all the clouds that lower upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.

"Where's that from?" I asked in some excitement.

"From that table, way yonder," he said, pointing to a bench thirty-feet distant. There was the mouth-piece whose voice I heard. The other end was in a distant building.

I examined the talking apparatus, and, as it is pretty certain to supersede all telephones and all telegraphs in existence in a few years, I will briefly describe the marvel. The whole contrivance could be covered by a skullcap. The principal thing seen was a little cylinder of chalk, about as big as a spool of thread. This was revolving slowly by a spring. On top of this was rubbing a small iron finger, simply resting its weight, and terminating at the other end in a sort of mouth-cavity, whence the voice proceeded. The telephonic wire ended in the iron stand that supported the spool of chalk, and the electrical waves were evidently turned into sound waves in passing through the chalk and the incumbent finger of iron. What produced this wonderful effect I was unable to see. It spoke loudly and articulated very plainly.

"Will anything else do that?" I asked Edison.

"Nothing that I ever tried," he said.

"Way does chalk do it in preference to other stones or other carbon substances?" I persisted, rather groping in the dark.

"I am sure I don't know," he confessed, with a laugh, "it is just as much a mystery to me as it is to you."

"And is the other man talking directly into the mouth-piece at the other end?" I asked.

"O, no;" he said. "He may be several feet away."

THE STRATFORD BLOW-UP.

Further Particulars of the Dynamite Disaster.

Detroit News.

The dynamite horror at Stratford, Ont., yesterday, was caused by the explosion of thirty cases of dynamite, aggregating 3,750 pounds, shipped via the Grand Trunk railroad from Belcil, P. Q., a station on the Grand Trunk railroad some forty miles below Montreal, to G. A. Dunbar, Amherstburg, under the name of "blasting powder." The Grand Trunk railroad company refuse to carry dynamite or nitro-glycerine on any conditions, and the false bill of lading was made to evade that regulation. As most of the explosives of that character used in Canada come from Mowbray's works, at North Adams, Mass., it may be inferred that the material had been received at Belcil from Massachusetts.

A News reporter had a conversation this morning with a Canadian gentleman who had been on the spot shortly after the explosion. He said the scene beggared description. Long lines of what had been freight-cars stood or lay on the track, with some sound ones at intervals. Broken carwheels, fragments of steel rail twisted into all manner of curves, freight in miserably wrecked confusion, farming implements, household furniture, everything, lay in heterogeneous heaps. The freight-shed which stands some two hundred feet from where the explosion occurred, was completely wrecked, and of the clerks' office nothing remained but a pile of boards. The west end building proper was wholly destroyed, huge beams were snapped like matches, and the brick scattered far and wide, while the car-checker's office was blown to atoms, and the checker, Mr. Flynn, all but reduced to the same condition.

The immediate scene of the explosion was on the third siding from the main track, and it is represented by a hole nine feet deep and about twenty feet long and broad. Curious to say, the car which stood next to that which exploded remained intact, without a scratch. But of the other cars, one hundred and eighty in all, not one has escaped damage; twenty-three have been so wrecked that the pieces can hardly be found; fifty have been utterly demolished, and the rest are more or less demoralized.

The reporter of the London Free Press states that the only living witness of the explosion is Wm. Silcox, the yard foreman. Silcox says he was walking along the track near the dynamite when he saw Thomas Dolan and George Hawkins coming toward him. Hearing a loud explosion he dodged behind a car, and on looking out he saw Dolan rise several feet in the air, and drop with a heavy thud. Over where the car had stood was a cloud of black smoke with white flames leaping through it. For himself his coat was blown off his back and torn to pieces. Rushing out he picked Dolan up and found him quite dead with his head smashed to a jelly. Hawkins lay near by with a splinter four inches long driven into his eye. Hawkins died last night. Francis Pidgeon, or "Frenchy," a lower Canadian, who had been standing beside the car, resented a terrible spectacle. His head an arm, and a leg had been blown off, and the trunk was nude and blackened. His jawbone was picked up one hundred yards, his leg one hundred and fifty yards, and his foot three hundred yards from the scene of the explosion. Dolan is a widower and leaves a family of eight children. Hawkins leaves a wife and child. James Humphrey was struck by a flying fragment of iron, had both arms smashed, and cannot live through to-day. Alfred Lamb, yardman struck by a piece of iron; Andrew Porter and James Drysdale, freight clerks, struck by falling bricks, are injured so that fatal consequences are feared.

As usual, when accidents happen on the line of the Grand Trunk, every care is taken by the officials to minimize the amount of damage to life and property, and the accounts given must be taken as very guarded. A News reporter was informed to-day from a good source that there is reason to believe that the death roll will be painfully increased. As it is, about twenty persons are reported as injured more or less seriously. The amount of damage done in Stratford cannot easily be estimated. The houses in the immediate vicinity were riddled, every window broken and doors blown off. O'Reilly's hotel, in the rear of the freight-shed, was completely gutted, and hardly a house within a radius of a quarter of a mile has escaped injury. The business part of the town is a mile distant from the depot, yet has suffered very severely. Knox church steeple was violently shaken, and is now warped out of true. The town hall had its windows broken. The plate-glass windows of the principal business houses were shivered, and, in fact, hardly a house in the place escaped. Yesterday everybody was busy sweeping out debris of glass and plaster. The stock of glass got early in the afternoon, and those who could not procure glazing material had to board up their windows. The loss to the Grand Trunk railway company is computed at all the way from $250,000 to $750,000. It is believed that the company have ground of action against the shippers, and will prosecute immediately. It is rumored that the government will immediate institute an inquiry, with the view of securing the punishment of the parties responsible for shipping the goods.

The concussion was felt over a wide extent of territory. Reports have been received from Tavistock, New Hamburgh, Shakspeare, and several other points, some of them twenty miles away.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the explosion was commenced in the town hall at Stratford last night. Dr. Hyde was of opinion that the explosive was dynamite, as no smell of gunpowder was perceptible on the bodies. Mr. Donoghue, agent for Cosgrove & Co., Toronto, described binding the bodies of Dolan and Pidgeon, and was of opinion that the responsibility lay with the shippers. William Silcox said the car which contained the explosive had been in the freight shed, and it was after it had been removed and while it was in motion that it exploded. Several men on the engine had been injured.

A Convention Without Tuggle.

New Orleans Times.

Tuggle is a proper name. Also it is a synonym. Tuggle—Tuggle of Troupe—Honorable W. O. Tuggle, of Troupe county, Georgia, is the personage meant. Albeit we shall herein use the word Tuggle to indicate a combination of useful and agreeable personal characteristics. What Tuggle was to the late Georgia convention, we would have some one be to our convention. In brief, Tuggle stands for industry, intelligence and discrimination, united to good humor and brilliant wit. Tuggle helps the power work of a convention on to a speedy and commendable termination. Not less does Tuggle serve to break the dull monotony of the buzz of words, words, words, which rises from the dead level of mediocrity—called the floor of the house.

Possibly, we ought to explain. We will do so: Some time ago the Times received a copy of the stenographic report of the proceedings of the Georgia constitutional convention. In anticipation of the meeting of our own convention we felt constrained to look through this rather formidable book to see if we could discover the latest ideas about making constitutions. And thus it was that we met Tuggle, the traces of Tuggle, we should say—the record of Tuggle. From the first meeting of the convention, as the report shows, we found that the honorable gentleman from Troup gave his closest attention to the proper work of framing the fundamental law. His remarks indicate (we haven't the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Tuggle) that he knew what he was about and was able to tell what he knew—a rather unexpected combination of talent in a member.

Yet the excellency of Tuggle consists not alone in industry, intelligence and discriminating judgment, but in the happy combination of these talents with jolly good humor and keen wit. We had not read far in the speeches of the gentleman from Troup until we had formed in our mind a picture of the jovial orator. We will not attempt to copy the photograph here; we can sufficiently indicate it by remarking that the hair of the learned and agreeable delegate did not appear to be soaped down over his ears.

The influence of the delegate from Troup must have been very considerable. The commonsense of the convention must have at once perceived the political wisdom of the gentleman when he exclaimed early in the session: "The science of politics when reduced to its last analysis, is a war between the ins and outs." From that moment, we imagine, a leading position must have been accorded to Mr. Tuggle. On another later occasion he indicated, in the course of a debate upon a proposition to appropriate money, his thorough mastery of the science of government. He conjugated a favorite political catch-word: "Positive economy, comparative perquisites, superlative opportunities!" On another day not liking the verbiage of an article under discussion, he remarked that he would "just as soon vote for a spelling book." He didn't like the proposition anyway, because it appeared to have been covertly drawn in the interest of the railroads and he said that "forty Philadelphia lawyers and Tom Scott, and Machiavelli, Mephistopheles and the Devil and himself couldn't have made it more ambiguous." And then, to illustrate, he told this anecdote: "Mr. President," said he, "a venerable lawyer once brought an action of damages. He had a bad case. The lawyers bulldozed him and were trying to get him out of court. The judge, who was a Chesterfield, smilingly said to the plaintiff's attorney, in order to let him down easy: 'Perhaps, my brother, your case is damnum absque injuria.' He thought the judge had said exactly what saved his case. Knowing little Latin and less Greek, and in a grateful voice, and with a graceful bow, he replied to the judge, 'Pre-cisely, your honor.'"

These brief references to the record of the delegate from Troupe are sufficient to show what we mean by Tuggle. As a caption to this article we have adopted the legend "A convention without Tuggle." We hope that we have made ourselves understood.

Politics and Southern Labor.

New York Daily Bulletin.

It is about time sober-minded people stopped to consider what may come of the current systematic attempt to make a new issue out of the negro.

One thing should be accepted as settled in respect to the colored man; namely, that he has already received all that he has a right to expect from the United States government, all that the government has any constitutional right to bestow upon him. When he was emancipated and guaranteed equal social and political privileges with other men, he was placed upon the same level as all other citizens; and, that being done, he must be left to make his own destiny, as are citizens of all other races. If one cannot attain the same social position, the same intelligence, the same earning capacity as citizens of other races, that is a misfortune inherent in his physical and mental constitution, and which no legislative discrimination either should or can remedy. If, in the exercise of his political rights, he is ignorant, easily over-persuaded, or easily intimidated, that again is an ineradicable race weakness; and if it argues anything in respect to the franchise, it is rather his incapacity to properly exercise that right than that he should be specially protected in his use of it. There was an irrefutable argument of political consistency for enfranchising him when he had been emancipated; but having accepted that necessity, we must also accept all that attends his race disqualification for a independent and wholesome exercise of that function; for the defect is one the legislation cannot remedy, and such remedy could not be attempted without making absolutely revolutionary class distinctions.

Yet there is in this section a feeling which is rapidly developing into a positive fanaticism in favor of in some way protecting the negro. It originated in party attempts to neutralize the political influence of the south, backed by highly colored press accounts of intimidation at the polls. These partizan exaggerations have been taken at their face value by the northern public; and thus the old feeling associated with the anti-slavery movement has been revived, and finds expression in organized attempts to remove the negro from his native latitude and distribute him over other sections.

So utterly demoralized have party politics become that it would be simply ridiculous to hold politicians and political organizations to any moral accountability for thus wickedly reviving the color issue for partizan purposes. Their case rests upon perhaps one part of truth to ten of exaggeration; and what there is of truth in it finds such a constant counterpart in other sections of the country that one naturally wonders—why this special sensitiveness for one class of citizens over all others? But while we need not be surprised at any means adopted by politicians for party ends, we have surely a right to look for something from the common sense of the people. Can it be that the colored population have any interest in encouraging hostility between the colored and the white population of the south? After we have conquered that section and while holding it in subjection, is it magnanimous on our part to interfere between the one race and the other and array the working population against the proprietary classes? Is it any more our business to interpose between the cotton planter and his negroes than it would be the planter's to similarly extend his sympathies and aid to the half-starved miners of Pennsylvania? Is it any of our business to undertake the regulation of the labor market of the south, or any other labor market than that with which we are immediately concerned? Have we any right, as members of a common republic, to stir up dangerous class hostilities among some twelve or fourteen millions of our fellow-citizens? Can the south or the north be benefitted by encouraging the migration of that labor upon which our chief commercial crop is dependent? Can we afford to undermine the prosperity, nay the very existence, of southern trade by diverting from that section the population on which its industry is dependent? Could we select means better adapted for ruining that whole section and laying the basis for unreclaimable sectional hostilities? And when this political philanthropy had accomplished its worst upon the white population of the south, what sort of benefits would it have conferred upon the objects of its peculiar affection? The negro would have been transferred from the clime for which God has made him to another in which man had no spaced him, and where he could only be miserably starved out under competition with a superior race. His change of masters would be from those who understood him, had learnt to bear him and could employ him to the best advantage, to strangers who would measure his value by the higher standard of the white race and reward him according to his natural inferiority. The attempt to translate these people to colder latitudes and to employments with which they have no familiarity is as cruel to the colored man himself as it is unjust and hostile to the white population dependent on his labor. And yet the fund leading journals encouraging the movement, while prominent citizens are collecting money to convey the deluded and penniless people away from their homes into a sparsely settled country; and even the churches give the movement the sanction of religion by making collections to aid the insane exodus.

A REMARKABLE TRIO.

The Czar, the Czarewitch and the Premier—Alexander a Gloomy and Peculiar Potentate.

St. Petersburg letter to the Philadelphia Press.

The Emperor Alexander's chronic melancholy has taken a deeper shade of gloom since the war with Turkey. The immense losses of his army and the sufferings of his troops, to which he was an eye-witness; the great increase of the national debt, the crushing load of taxes to which the country is subjected, the discontent prevailing among the educated classes, and the conspiracies with which the empire is honeycombed weigh heavily on his sensitive nature. Yesterday I met him riding along in a droschka on the Newsky perspective, that magnificent street four wersts in length, leading from the convent of Alexander Newsky to the Admiralty. His face was pale, his eyes drooping, and the whole expression sad in the extreme. He seemed to return the salute of his subjects mechanically, and without the cordiality that habitually characterizes his manner in public. He is 61 years of age, but he shows no signs of decaying vigor. His majestic form is as upright as ever, his tread is elastic and martial, and his bearing exceedingly imposing. He is by nature one of the handsomest of men, while military training has given him a lofty and commanding carriage. He is not so stern and awe-inspiring as his father, the emperor Nicholas, but he is nevertheless every inch a king. He is of a more soft and amiable disposition, the pink of courtesy, and the most graceful and pleasing sovereign, personally, in Europe. He drives about the streets of the capital in the plainest style, goes everywhere almost unattended, and reciprocates the bow of the humblest, and sometimes stopping to say a good word when least expected. There is not a busier man, private or public. From morning until night, in all weathers, he is on the go, inspecting the arsenals, reviewing the troops, visiting educational and elemosynary institutions, conferring rewards on promising pupils in the academies, dropping in at the library to examine the condition of that noble establishment, spending an hour or two in the chart-rooms of the staff building, looking over some of the secret archives, conferring with his ministers, and in the evening presiding at a dinner or dancing till late in the night at a court ball. With all this he lives simply, rises early, and keeps himself au courant on the world's affairs. He reads the leading German, English and French papers. He is familiar with all the principal European tongues, and with most of the languages spoken by his subjects. No one can go through the incessant round of duties of a Russian emperor who has not a strong constitution. Activity, however, is a wholesome medicine to Alexander II. It is the best antidote to the melancholy with which he has been afflicted all his life, and which is ingressed by his inordinate love of smoking. He has passed the usual limit of a Romanoff, and this, perhaps, also has a saddening influence on his spirits.

Czarewitch, or Crown Prince, is built in the same mould of grandeur as his father. He is a soldier by instinct, and fond of hunting and military exercises. He feels chagrined that he was overshadowed by his uncle in the Turkish war, and did not gather the laurels that he would have won had the command in chief of the army been given to him. Since he has returned from the wars he has evinced a spirit of restlessness that has brought him under suspicion at the palace. He is intensely Russian and anti-German. He does not like the preponderating influence of the German element in all branches of the government. I call it such, though numerically the Germans are inferior to the Russians. They surpass them, however, in general learning, and ability for public affairs. The heir apparent dislikes Bismarck, and he makes no attempt to conceal his animosity to the Prussian chancellor. Latterly he hates him the more because of his effort to have Gortschakoff superceded by Count Schouvaloff. Having made Andrassy his vassal, Bismarck hopes to obtain the same influence over Russian policy as he has acquired over that of Austria through her prime-minister. He will not succeed. Alexander began his reign with Gortschakoff, and will hold on to him to the last. The veteran statesman is now in his eighty-first year, but that makes him only the more valuable as a counsellor of his sovereign, on account of his long and varied experience. Like the Czarewitch, he belongs to the national or ultra Russian party, while Count Schouvaloff inclines to Occidentalism. In state craft, wisdom, fertility of resource, and broad scope of view, no living cabinet minister equals Gortschakoff. Time and again he proved himself an overmatch for the ablest of his rivals at home and abroad. His motto always has been: "Russia bides her time." Foiled at one time, she retires, to advance another. Driven from naval supremacy in the Black sea by the Crimean war, she regained it by a stroke of the pen in the Franco-Prussian war. He has lived to see the Turkish empire shattered in twain, and England herself made a party to its spoliation. The emperor will never desert so true a friend and so loyal a statesmen.

PAROLE'S VICTORIES.

What the English Papers Say — Parole's Sister.

Parole's victories in England have created a great sensation in sporting circles throughout the world. America is fast claiming the lead in all sports, and the English field is frank enough to say:

Our America cousins have on the race-course fairly to run the backbone out of us. But a few days more and almost to a man we were prepared to bet our bottom dollar on England vs America on the race-course; but our bottom dollar would have gone, and now we fain acknowledge that we must concede the priority to the horse from over the sea, for it is more than probable that at the present moment Parole is the best horse on the English turf except perhaps his stable companion and fellow countryman, the Duke of Magenta. The second victory of Parole was hailed with acclamation, and had his plucky owner been present on Tuesday he would probably ere this have found his biceps considerably stiff from the hand-shaking that would have certainly been inflicted on him. Absent, however, as the owner of Parole is, our handshaking must be done on paper, and heartily we congratulate Mr. Lorillard and his confrere and friend, Mr. Robbins, on the pleasing result of the enterprise displayed in bringing over a team of horses from America, at a bad season of the year, to tackle English race-horses on their own battle-ground.

"Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more — we'll deserve it.

We have heard it said that Mr. Lorillard has done even more than this, for he has both deserved and commanded the fickle goddess to bow to his will, and she succumbed. An Englishman admires courage, whether in kin and cousins from across the sea or foreigners. Therefore it is that a victory of this sort is so popular with all from peer to peasant, and the only one regretable circumstance in connection with it is that the owner of Parole was not present to witness the enthusiasm displayed when the son of Leamington returned to the enclosure after having scored comparatively an easy victory in the city and suburban. We are a curious people. Our Gaelic neighbors send over their horses to despoil us of many of our big stakes, and their horses run in a most in and out manner—well to-day and badly to-morrow. They give us nothing in return. Reciprocacy is an unknown word to them, for we are debarred from competing in most of their important stakes. Despite all this we receive them open-handed and open-hearted, and hail their victories with acclamation. There are exceptions, of course, to this deserved genial welcome; but almost unanimous are Englishmen in their reception of the American champion, for to parody the words of our great poet's poetry:

American race-horse from over the sea,
Britons all join in their welcome to thee.

But, while we welcome the American race-horse and admire the enterprise of the owner and hail his successes, it behooves us to look to our laurels. A few years ago English race-horses were looked upon as absolutely invincible. What does the study of the calendar now reveal? Nothing very gratifying to our national vanity; for, mind you, in the way of horse-flesh we are a vain people. We find that, passing over innumerable races of a moderate class taken from us, Gladiateur won the two thousand and the Derby, the Hungarian-bred Kisber is numbered among the roll of Derby winners, and call it what you may, nothing to excel Kincsem in the Goodwood cup last year. Of course the fact of foreigners defeating us on our own soil at our own game is nothing so wonderful, for they bring to bear all their own appliances and means, with English breeding to boot. But still they claim the credit, and still remains the sting that in a few years foreigners have won from us the highest honors of our turf in our national sport; and now we must acknowledge the American race horse—and mind, it is asserted by men of honor and judgment, that Parole is not the best horse in his country—to be equal, if not superior to anything we have on the English turf. Therefore it behooves us to look about and discover why these things should be; if they are but the result of our decidedly, to a great extent, wrong system of breeding; or whether we must submit to it on the principle that like begets like, and that France, Germany and America, breeding from the best strains of English blood, must be expected to take their own part in our big races for the future.

PAPOOSE.

Papoose is a full sister of Parole. She is a chestnut, and is unlike her brother in form and color. She is 14¾ hands high. When she left New York last October she weighed 820 pounds.

The following is a summary:

The first spring two-year-old stakes of ten sovereigns each, with one hundred added:

Mr. P. Lorillard's ch. f. Papoose, by imp. Leamington out of Maiden	1
Lord March's b. f. Sultana, by Hermit out of Sultana, by Rataplan	2
Mr. E. Tattersall's b. c. Home Rule, by Knight of St. Patrick out of Bittern	3

On October 19, 1878, when Mr. Pierre Lorillard shipped his six yearlings to England in company with the duke of Magenta, Parole and the two-year-old Uncas (the latter having won the two-year-old stakes in Saratoga), Papoose, although not the strongest of the lot of six who had never raced for a purse, was certainly the most beautiful. The other yearlings were Cherokee, Friar, Bereas, Nereid and Geraldine. These are yet to be heard from. Papoose, who, yesterday won her maiden race, is by imported Leamington, dam Madien by Lexington, and therefore a full sister to Parole. Papoose is a bright chestnut, and while not a big one, she is one of the best quality from forelock to to fetlock. There is no unusual display of strength in one part at the expense of another. A neater and more compact filly probably never bounded over Newmarket turf. Mr. William Brown, Mr. Lorillard's trainer, is not a man with an overflow of animal spirits. In fact he looks into the future of horse events without any extra puffing-out of his cheeks. But it is said that as this filly began to improve he became gay and grew confident of the outlook. He was particular y partial to Papoose, for she was quietly developing wonderful action. A prominent turfman, recently from Newmarket, says that Papoose is now "playful as a pet fox and pretty as a picture."

This is likewise another victory for believers in Leamington over Lexington. While Uncas has only been victorious once (his second race) in five races, having run four times in this country and once in England, the little Leamington filly, who was scarcely talked of, glided out of the dusk and leaped to the front in her first rush for victory.

Lord Fairmouth's chestnut colt Charibert, the winner of the two thousand guineas stakes, is now the favorite for the race for the Derby stakes, which will take place at the Epsom summer meeting on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 5 to 1 against him.

—A canary in Portland, Me., has many of the accomplishments of her sex. She is a beautiful singer, and also sings beautifully, and she faints as gracefully as any lady. When she is frightened or nervous she suddenly sinks to the floor of her cage in a fainting fit, and remains unconscious for fifteen minutes, when she breaks forth into a song as though nothing had happened.

Coming.

What is coming? Hail afraid
Peer we into wood and glade:
Strong March breezes rise and roar,
Wrecks are drifting to the shore;
Clouds above us loom and frown,
Showers of sleet are pelting down,
And no brightness,
Song or lightness
Comes to foster hope or gladness
In this time of fear and sadness.

What is coming? Spring is near,
Welcome hope: away with fear!
Why in trembling and dismay,
Wait we for the dawning day?
Has not life brought, through the years,
Other gifts than grief and tears?
Heaps of treasures,
Thronging pleasures?
Let us then not fear, but rather
Hope and trust in God our Father.

What is coming? Merry spring,
Crowds of birds glad songs to sing;
Days of sunshine, skies of blue,
Scented flowers of varied hue,
Pale primroses, violets sweet,
Daisy carpets at our feet,
Joys for sorrows,
Fair to-morrows.
Praiseful anthems ever ringing
For the gifts God's love is bringing.

What is coming? Heaven and rest.
Why should any be distrest
For the future? It shall be
Father's care in our dreams can see.
God is near us, and His love
Has reserved for us above
What eye sees not
And ear hears not;
But we know that perfect gladness
Waits in Heaven for all earth's sadness.

Theref